The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV—NO. 31. MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 21, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,226.

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NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Noteworthy Happenings and Events.

A dead Chinaman at Columbus, O., was refused the rights of a Chinese burial because he had married a white wife.

An examination of the brain of John M. Wilson, hanged at Norristown, Pa., for murder, indicates that he was probably insane.

Lawrence Krug, a carpenter, was under arrest but subsequently released at Chicago on suspicion of four murders. Krug has buried three wives in rapid succession since September, 1885. Yesterday he buried a daughter. All were heavily insured. No case could be made against him, however.

A warrant is out for an Indiana constable, who allowed a prisoner to escape on the payment of $40.

A civilized tribe of Indians have been crowded out of their lands in Canada, and the swindle is officially approved.

A St. Louis firm has contracted for 10,000 tons of pig iron, delivered at $1 per ton less than the price ruling in the south.

Twelve dollars a ton for coal is talked of in New York, consequent on the strike.

A factory at Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio, shipped 200 carloads of baskets last year.

The talk of impeaching Governor Luce, of Michigan, has been squelched by the legislature.

French Arebart was shot in the eye by William Sandline near Lafayette, Ind.

The Saloons of Ripley and Lebanon, O., were closed Sunday under the Dow law.

At Marshall Basin, Colorado, two men named Donovan and Gunn were killed by a snow slide.

Hon. S. S. Cox suffered from a severe hemorrhage Sunday, and is threatened with pneumonia.

The latest development in theft is for a gang to secret themselves on a freight train, throw packages off while the train is running, and then go back over the track and gather them up. This scheme was detected on the Pan-Handle road, near Sheridan station, and a fight took place between the thieves and the trainmen.

A schooner with a cargo of 100,000 pounds of powder was driven ashore near the Cliff house, San Francisco. After she had been abandoned the powder was exploded by the ship beating against the rocks. The life-saving and signal stations were demolished and the Cliff house wrecked. Several of the life-saving crew were seriously hurt, but none were killed.

Paddy's Run postoffice, Ohio, has been changed to Gleudower.

William Barker, of Galena, O., accidently killed his brother Arthur while handling a loaded gun.

James Hill, Fostoria, O., was struck on the head with a beer glass thrown by Charley Andes and killed.

The fund for Mrs. Logan aggregates $30,000.

Judge D. J. Cory, of Findlay, O., was perhaps fatally injured by a fall.

A number of Dr. McGlynn's supporters have advised him to proceed to Rome.

Seven persons have been arrested charged with the murder of the Poe family in Kentucky.

Arthur D. Earich, aged fifteen years, of Seneca county, Ohio, who was bitten by a dog about a year ago, died of hydrophobia.

William Dille, a St. Louis cabinetmaker, killed his wife by cutting her throat, and then severed his own windpipe. He still lives.

The widow of John Griffen, prominent citizen of Delhi, N. Y., is suspected of poisoning her husband that she might marry a coachman, Arthur F. Hoops, who has been acquitted of like disposal of his wife. Griffen's remains have been exhumed, and are under examination.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

NEW SENATORS ELECTED.

THE GREAT SUSPENSE OVER IN SEVERAL OF THE STATES.

Charles B. Farwell Elected to Succeed Senator Logan—George Gray Elected Unanimously in Delaware—Pennsylvania Elects M. S. Quay—Other States.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John A. Logan on the first ballot.

Mr. Farwell is a native of New York, being born at Painted Post, July 1, 1823. His father was a farmer, and at the age of eleven years Mr. Farwell was sent to Elmira academy, where he remained until he was fifteen.

In 1838 he came to Illinois, locating where he followed farming and surveying for six years. In 1844 he removed to Chicago, and it is related of him that a ten dollar bill was all he possessed in the world. His first employment was in the county clerk's office at a salary of $8 per month and board, where he remained two years. Subsequently he was employed as teller in the banking house of George C. Smith & Co. He was elected twice to the office of county clerk, and at the close of his second term entered the dry goods house of his brother, J. W. Farwell, where he has remained ever since. In 1870 he was elected to congress over Long John Wentworth, and re-elected in 1872 and 1874, and declined a re-election in 1876, and was again elected in 1880, and declined a re-election in 1882.

Mr. Farwell was a conspicuous figure in congress, and was always a member of the committee on banking and currency. He was on the conference committee that finally perfected the resumption act, and also took an active part in the passage of the free banking act which broke down the monopoly in the National banking system.

Mr. Farwell is not a gifted speaker, but is noted for his sound, practical business sense, and his elevation to the United States senate is regarded as being well merited.

Elected Senator Unanimously.

GEORGE GRAY.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—Both houses of the general assembly have voted unanimously for the re-election of George Gray, as United States senator. The election will be completed in joint session.

M. S. Quay Elected in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—The vote for the United States senator in the legislature yesterday was as follows: House, Quay, 132; Wolverton, 65; in the senate, Quay, 33; Wolverton, 13. Total: Quay, 165; Wolverton, 78. Quay's majority, 87. Mr. Quay is the present state treasurer of Pennsylvania, and goes to the United States senate as a successor to Senator Mitchell. He received a straight party vote in both houses.

COLONEL QUAY.

Wolverton received the empty honor by the Democrats.

Growing Interesting in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The senate and house of representatives voted separately for United States senator. In the senate Benjamin Harrison received 28, and in the house 53 votes, while David Turpie had 32 in the first and 43 in the second house. Jason M. Allen, nominated by the Labor-Greenbackers, had 4 in the house, one from the Democrats, Robinson, and three from the Republicans, Cotes, Glover and Mackey. Other Knights of Labor went with their old parties. Harrison requires on this showing five votes for election, while Turpie needs but one. There is no doubt, unless the effort at compromise in formally begun at once between a few senators and representatives, amounts to something; but that two conventions will be held. On this point much interest is expressed in regard to Lieutenant Governor Robinson presiding.

It is intimated that the sheriff and deputies will be in waiting to prevent an intent on his part to violate the restraining order of Judge Ayres. The hotel lobbies are crowded with anxious politicians, and among them all kinds of rumors are circulating, but none worthy of acceptance except that further attempts will be made to compromise before the sitting of the two houses. Lieutenant Governor Robertson will no doubt preside in the joint convention in the house. It was expected that an argument on his appeal from Judge Ayres decision would be heard yesterday, but the transcript did not reach the supreme court until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime one of the judges left the city and the case was continued until next week.

Triple Fight in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The Republican nomination for senator is being fiercely contested by Warner Miller and Levi P. Morton. Frank Hiscock is in the background. The first ballot stood as follows: Miller 45, Morton 36, Hiscock 11. Miller's gain was Davis, of Oneida, who previously voted for Hiscock.

A second ballot showed no change. A motion to allow a pair for Rea upon receipt of a telegram from him that he was for Miller was tabled 47 to 45. A sharp debate followed the second ballot. On motion of Mr. Erwin the caucus, by a vote of 47 to 45, adjourned.

New Senator From Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 19.—In the Minnesota legislature ex-Governor C. K. Davis, of St. Paul, was elected United States senator, to succeed McMillen. The votes stood: House—Davis 70, Doran 26, Asa Barton 2. Senate—Davis 33, Doran 14. A strict party vote.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Twenty-Third Day.

In the senate communications and memorials were presented. Referred. Among the bill reported and placed on the calendar were the following: For the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who died in the service during the war; appropriating $400,000 for carrying the mails between the United States and Brazil and Central and South America, and appropriating $300,000 for the jetties at Charleston harbor. A resolution was adopted calling for information from the secretary of the treasury as to money paid on account of the prosecution of government cases from 1879 to 1886, with a list of all officials and employes engaged therein and their services. A bill was passed sending to the court of claims the claim of the legal representatives of Henry H. Sibley for the use by the government of the Sibley tent. The interstate commerce bill was then discussed, Senator Evarts speaking against the conference report. After Evarts' speech it was agreed to take a vote to-morrow before adjournment. The anti-polygamy bill, as it passed the house, was received and the amendments non-concurred in. A conference was ordered. At 4:15 p. m. the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the house a resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information regarding the monthly purchase of bullion and the coinage of standard dollars. A number of bills from the judiciary committee were passed relating to judicial matters: Pending debate on the bill extending for one year the right of action in cases arising under the captured and abandoned property act, the house at 5 p. m. adjourned.

Twenty-Fourth Day.

In the senate after some morning business a motion was agreed upon to proceed with the consideration of the interstate commerce bill, yeas 37, nays 12. A conference report was agreed to reducing the appropriation to arms and equipments for the militia from $600,000 to $400,000. Messrs. Hoar, Sherman, Aldrich, Morrill and Morgan spoke for recommitting the interstate commerce bill. Messrs. Edmunds, Brown, Ingalls, Spooner and Cullom for concurrence. The motion to recommit failed by 11 majority, and the conference report was then adopted by 28 majority.

In the house: The conference report on the electoral count bill was agreed to. A number of committee reports were presented and the house took up senate bills upon the private calendar and passed several. At 5 p. m. a recess was taken until 7:30, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

Twenty-Fifth Day.

The senate was not in session.

In the house the conference committee's report was ordered printed in the record in bill form for convenience of reference when the question was taken up. The senate bill for retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar was reported favorably. The bill authorizing McGarraghan to take his claims to the court of claims was laid on the table. The house went into committee of the whole, and began the discussion of the river and harbor bill.

Twenty-Sixth Day.

In the senate, a resolution was adopted declaring it expedient to celebrate the constitutional centennial by a civic and military display in Washington. A number of bills were reported and resolutions introduced. The conference report on the electoral bill went over. About forty private pension bills were passed. The pension and army bills were also passed, the former footing up $75,000,000. The agricultural experimental station bill was taken up, and without action, the senate at 5 p. m. adjourned.

In the house, a bill appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Worcester, Mass., was passed. A resolution was introduced calling on the attorney general for information as to the consolidation of the Union Pacific and its branches. A bill was introduced granting a pension of twenty-five dollars per month to Walt Whitman for his services as nurse during the war; also a bill to pension the dependent relatives of the life-saving crew who lost their lives on January 8 on the Virginia coast. The conference report on the interstate commerce bill was called up, and its consideration defeated by those who wanted to pass other bills under suspension of the rules. The pension bill granting $12 per month to indigent soldiers was taken up and passed. The Mexican pension bill, granting $8 per month to any disabled survivors sixty-two years of age who served sixty days in the Mexican war, was also passed, with a provision excluding those who incurred such disability in the service of the Confederacy. Pending action on the Bowman claim act the house at 4:55 adjourned.

Twenty-Seventh Day.

In the senate a bill was reported to reimburse the depositors in the Freedman's bank. A joint resolution was passed for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the expediency of holding an international exhibition in 1892. Resolutions were offered authorizing retaliatory measures for fishery outrages. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg land grant forfeiture was taken up and passed after considerable discussion. At 5:20 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house a number of bills were reported, including an increase of pension from $72 to $100 for soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms. A joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the Pacific railroad accounts was passed. The conference report on the interstate commerce bill was considered and went over. The postoffice appropriation bill was reported. Conferees were appointed on the army appropriation bill. At 5:20 p. m. the house adjourned.

Mrs. Grant Contributes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Grant has added to the Grant monument fund $982.50 in the form of two checks audited by the treasury department in favor of her late husband last year. One was for $120 arrears found to be due Gen. Grant under the old Mexican war extra pay acts. The other for $862.50 was the balance due the general on his salary from July 1, 1885, to the time of his death, July 23, 1885. Mrs. Grant feels that the money is too sacred to be used in any other way than as an offering toward the building of the monument in the memory of her late husband.

Case of Hydrophobia.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—A distressing case of hydrophobia has just developed at No. 216 Ella street, Sixteenth ward. The victim is the nine-year-old daughter of John Schriver, an employe of the Lucy furnace. The bite was received two weeks ago. Last evening her agony, as the disease developed, was fearful to witness. Later in the night she was quiet, but utterly exhausted, and a return of the convulsions may occur at any moment.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GUNBOAT WRECKED ON THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAST.

Ten of the Crew Unaccounted For—Seventeen People Killed and a Large Number Injured by a Panic in a Theater—Forcing Evictions by the Bayonet.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British gunboat Firm was wrecked on the Northumberland coast. Nineteen of the crew were saved by means of the rocket apparatus of the life saving service. The fate of the others, ten in number, is as yet unknown. The Firm is a composite gunboat of 455 tons, and has been used as a tender to the iron turret ship Devastation.

Trampled to Death.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A frightful panic, resulting in large loss of life, occurred at a Hebrew dramatic entertainment in Princes street, Spitalfields, last night. About five hundred persons were present, crowding the small hall almost to suffocation, and someone in the gallery shouted "Fire!" Simultaneously with this cry the gas was turned off at the meter, leaving the hall in total darkness, and the people rushed in a solid mass for the doors. Hundreds were trampled under foot in their struggle to reach the street, and it was only when the hall had been almost entirely deserted that it was learned that no cause for the stampede existed. Twelve women and five boys were killed, and a large number of persons were injured, several, it is feared, fatally. Nearly all of those present in the hall were Jews. The wretch who shouted fire did so in the belief that he was perpetrating a colossal joke.

Irish Families Evicted By Police.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—A detachment of 150 bailiffs started for a place called Coonashorn, containing only nine houses, from which the tenants were to be evicted and the houses burned. A stream over which the police had to cross was swelled, and the bridge had been removed. The police and evictors made a long detour rather than ford the stream. Meanwhile the peasant women joyfully carried over the reporters and their friends. The police finally climed the glen, and with fixed bayonets proceeded to enforce the evictions amidst the groans of the people. Several families were driven out of their houses. The vacated buildings were then leveled to the ground.

OHIO WOOLGROWERS.

Resolutions Passed at the Late Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—The Ohio Woolgrowers convention while in session here passed a series of resolutions, which call the attention of the people of the state and country to the rapid decline of the industry under the tariff of 1883. The resolutions say that "official statistic show on actual decrease in the number of sheep in this state since the act of 1883, of 850,000 head, and a falling off in the wool product of over 400,000 pounds this year, as compared with the year of 1883. From extensive correspondence and the best official information to be obtained, there has been a corresponding loss in the whole country of not less than 500,000 head and 20,000,000 pounds of wool, which is an annual and an increasing loss.

"While our own product is thus decreasing the importation of foreign wool is rapidly increasing. The value of the increased importation during the year ending June 30, 1886, is a fraction over 8 per cent. above the importation of the preceding year, and this increase is chiefly in clothing and combing wool. We believe the industry doomed, unfortunate as that would be, not alone in diminishing the wool production, but also in taking from our control one of the means of successful warefare, offensive and defensive, unless relief is speedily extended in providing for the common defense. We regard the ability to produce a sufficient quantity of wool for our own consumption in time of war as more important than the building of fortifications and the manufacture of arms and ammunition, because these could be supplied during the progress of war, while it takes long years to build up an industry like this. Congress is petitioned to at once extend the necessary relief."

CROP SUMMARY.

The Farmers' Review Weekly Report of the Condition of Crops.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Farmers' Review has the following weekly crop summary: The general tenor of the reports from the winter wheat states continues to be favorable for the seeded grain. Fourteen Ohio counties making returns this week all make favorable reports. The fields are well protected with snow, and the plants look very healthy. Similar reports are made from thirteen Indiana counties, with one exception, Pike, which reports a number of fields showing severe injury from freezing. Eight Michigan counties make a uniformly favorable showing.

Reports were received this week from twenty-seven Illinois counties, embracing one-third of those growing winter wheat. All but five of these report the winter wheat outlook as favorable. Reports from Clay, Franklin, Hardin, Lawrence and Wayne counties show that the wheat has been frozen, and that the fields are covered with frozen sheet. In fifteen Kansas counties the prospect for the growing grain is considered fair to good, while Harper, Lyon and Pawnee counties report the grain as looking badly. Nine Wisconsin counties report the wheat outlook as generally favorable. Hog cholera is prevailing with considerable virulence in Illinois and Iowa, and prevails with more or less virulence in Missouri, Indiana and Ohio. In Johnson county, Iowa, the hogs are dying off in very large numbers.

THE FATAL BOILER.

An Explosion Which Kills Two Men and Injures Two Others.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Jan. 18.—At Crothersville, yesterday morning, at quarter past 8 o'clock, a boiler in Preston Rider's stave factory exploded with terrific force, instantly killing two and wounding two employes. The killed are Arch Warner, aged twenty-eight years, and married, and Henry Mullendor, aged fourteen years. David Kidd, the fireman, was severely and probably fatally scalded, and a boy named Dawson sustained a broken ankle.

The boiler is an old one and was used exclusively to furnish steam for the dry-house. The part of the building in which it was located is a total wreck. The damage to property will not exceed $500. No cause is assigned for the accident, further than that the pressure was more than the boiler could stand. The fireman says he had two gauges of water and only about seventy-five pounds of steam when the explosion occurred. The coroner is holding an inquest and his verdict may elicit information as to cause, and place the blame, if there was any.

Will Go to Boston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to attend the charity ball in Baltimore next Monday night. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom will accompany the president.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAZEN.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army Dies Very Suddenly in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer United States army, died at 8 Sunday night. Gen. Hazen had been ill a long time from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Lieut. Greely, of Arctic fame has been acting as chief signal officer, and will undoubtedly succeed to the office, as he is in every way competent to fill the position.

GEN. HAZEN.

Gen. Hazen married a daughter of Washington McLean and a sister of John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer. His widow and a ten-year-old boy are now in Paris. Gen. Hazen's death occurred in the house of his father-in-law, Washington McLean. Mr. McLean himself is very ill, and the funeral will take place from St. John's church. Gen. Hazen was born at West Harford, Windsor county, Vt., September 27, 1830. His early life was passed in Ohio, and he entered West Point military academy from that state. He has an honorable war record. He was appointed chief signal officer in 1880.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Dry House of the Xenia Powder Mills Blown to Atoms.

XENIA, O., Jan. 17.—A terrific explosion shook the city Friday night at 11 o'clock, rousing the citizens from their slumbers, shaking the houses as if an earthquake had taken place, and breaking glass in windows of a number of residences and business rooms. For a moment before the shock, a glaring red light illuminated the heavens, lasting until the sound of the explosion was heard, and causing direful forebodings in the minds of all who happened to witness it, but it was known at once that there had been an explosion at the powder mills, five miles north of town.

Although there have been a number of explosions at these works in past years in which numbers of men lost their lives, this one was probably more severe and terrible than any of its predecessors. The streets were soon filled with people anxious to know the extent of the disaster, and a rush was at once made to the telephone exchange for information, but though numerous calls were made for the works no response could be obtained, owing likely to the fact that the shock had destroyed the lines, or of the absence of the superintendent from the office.

The works are owned and controlled by the Miami Powder company, and have been running night and day to supply orders. The mills were established and owned for many years by the late J. W. King, who built the mills at South Lebanon, and who sold the property some time ago to a firm of Boston capitalists, who have since conducted the manufacture of powder with great success.

Telegrams and telephone messages came thick and fast from points as far distant as Columbus, and great anxiety was manifested by persons who have friends employed in the works. The explosion took place in the large dry house, the same one that blew up a year ago, when three men were killed. The building had taken fire from some cause, and the flames being discovered by the workmen, they all had time to escape. Buildings for a great distance around were shattered and ruined. The loss will be heavy. At the time of the explosion there was a very large quantity of powder in the building, probably thirty thousand pounds.

DAKOTA'S LOUD KNOCK.

Governor Pierce on Admission, Division and Revolution.

BISMARCK, D. T., Jan. 14.—In his message to the legislature, Governor Pierce spoke as follows on admission, division and revolution: "The people of Dakota are entitled to admission. No one denies it; no one questions it. Upon what hypothesis or ground of reasoning the application is denied it is difficult to conceive. On the ground of policy it is a blunder, on the ground of partisanship it is something worse. We have seen people fighting to get out of the Union annd the protests of the National government. It is a novel sight to see 500,000 people struggling to get into the Union without being heeded by the government or recognized. The excuse sometimes heard that there is no doubt as to whether the people desire one state or two is not valid. If congress cares to know the opinion of Dakota let an enabling act be passed with a clause submitting this question to vote. All doubt will then be dispelled. At least give her an opportunity to be heard.

"I wish to say in this connection and with all emphasis that the territory cannot accomplish her aim by any extraordinary or extra-judicial methods. Let us disavow at once and forever all intention of seeking such a remedy. Can any statesman honorably vote to exclude Dakota because if admitted her vote will probably be cast in a given direction. Is that the end and aim of statesmanship? Have our great men accomplished their life mission when they have deprived a few of their struggling countrymen of a political privilege because they differ from them on the petty details of government? If that is so, then politics and politicians merit all the opprobrium heaped upon them. I speak here without one selfish thought. I utter this protest simply in behalf of the disfranchised thousands of honest, industrious, lawabiding citizens of this great territory, who, so far as voice or influence in national affairs is concerned, are as powerless and helpless as the Indian tribe shut in upon a neighboring reservation."

The Mrs. Logan Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Mrs. Logan fund, which Capt. Lemon started, has run up to about $60,000. Besides this there were $13,000 contributed by citizens of Chicago, deposited in Rigg's bank in this city yesterday. Mrs. Logan paid off all the encumbrances on the Calumet Place property.

Stockbridge Elected in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 19.—Col. F. B. Stockbridge was elected United States senator by both branches of the legislature. The ballot in the house resulted. Stockbridge 65, Yaple 27, Robinson 5. In the senate: Stockbridge 22, Yaple 9.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1887.

Joseph Medill received just one vote for the Illinois senatorship.

Sullivan has broken his right arm. What a pity that he did not break both of them.

Faith in the long life of the National Opera Company is growing decidedly weak.

Let sense, not sentiment, govern the coming election to fill the office of street commissioner.

The New York legislature is now considering a bill to regulate telephone rates. A reform in this direction in Ohio would be very acceptable.

If Miss Van Z ndt wishes to marry Spies she has a right to do so The Chicago sheriff has no business to judge of the propriety of the matter, disgraceful as it would be.

Let not the business men of this city forget that if the receipts at the postoffice for the year ending in June are ten thousand dollars, Massillon will be entttled to the free delivery system.

There is an excellent law enforced in New York State, which compels the managers of opera houses to print a diagram of the house, with information concerning entrances and exits, upon the programme.

The principle of granting pensions to the families of our great men is a bad one. The country will see that the wives of those who served their country first and themselves last, do not suffer, without any assistance from the government.

Few residents of this city remember the late General Hazen while he attended school in this city. Some years of his life were spent in Massillon, and our union schools may lay claim to a share of the credit of turning out a man of no little note and of recognized ability.

The real points involved in the Albaugh bill will be found in another column. Its opponents raise the cry of extravagance, but it is much easier to assume that it will be an extravagant measure than to prove it. That petty favoritism is the result of the present system is well known, and to make it impossible is what the bill would do.

It seems as though poor Alliance had more than her share of trouble to bear. But misfortunes only stimulate her to better efforts, and it may be expected that when the town recovers from its shock it will go on and prosper, as it deserves Sympathy, perhaps, does not go a great way, but it is all that can be offered, and Alliance has it

The Reagan bill is bound to become a law, and its effect will be watched with great interest. In a local way, as intimated by a coal operator last week, it may exert a very decided influence. Should it force Pittsburg coal out of the Cleveland market, leaving that field clear for the Tuscarawas product, which is nearer by seventy miles, Massillon can stand it.

Morton's followers in the caucus of the Republican members of the New York Legislature went over in a body to Hiscock on the seventeenth ballot, thereby making him the successor of Warner Miller in the Senate. Mr. Hiscock is one of the ablest members of the House, and in point of ability his selection seems without doubt to have been the best possible.

If the Massillon Board of Education would teach the young idea to shoot in the direction it takes itself, this city would soon be a memory of the past. This remark is occasioned by the existence of a sixty-page pamphlet, of the plainest description, made in the cheapest manner, issued by the board last fall, which was printed in an out of town office, no local establishment having been asked to bid. It would seem a good policy for city work to be kept at home, though every thing else should be done abroad. This paper has no personal feeling over this matter and would speak more sharply were the work of another character.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It has long been the custom of statesmen, and even of politicians, to find in the agricultural class all the young hopefuls of future generations. The Hon. L. C. Cole, it appears, is no exception. So time-honored is this custom, that the poor town-raised boy gives up all hope of a great future, and listens with respect to this old saw. Indeed, so in the habit are we of hearing this, that no sooner does a man see the hand of destiny pointing to himself than he straightway procures a proof, at any cost, of his rural extraction. This he does as naturally as a Chicago millionaire turns to the herald's office for a coat of arms and a family tree. The town people are used to it, and they accept their fate with equanimity.

But Mr. Cole is not content with accrediting the country with all the brain power; he also credits their schools with having developed it. So convinced is he of the superiority of the district school, that he would abolish the graded departments as we now have them. And on this point the people of the city protest Mr. Cole thinks that our free education, beyond the three Rs make the people discontented with their lot. And when the reader gets on with Mr. Cole's interview he will note that Mr. Cole's idea of the lot of the people is that the mechanic's son should not aspire to become a lawyer, but should be content to remain a mechanic, and *vice versa*. On this question our great educators and Mr. Cole disagree. Mr. Cole thinks that the sons of blacksmiths should also be blacksmiths. So they think in Europe now, and the son of a king in turn becomes a king. Mr. Cole would perpetuate all that sort of thing. Mr. Cole seems to know the farmer and his ways, and loves him. Perhaps he can remember the farmer's rule concerning the rotation of crops. It is this rule, applied to the human family, upon which America is working to-day. The farmer knows that wheat will not prosper three successive years in the same field, and the educator is reasonably certain it were better for the son of a lawyer to turn his mind into some other channel. And for this reason we provide a broad and comprehensive education which will fit him for anything to which he may wish to turn.

Mr. Cole does not believe that the State should give the people more than a knowledge of the most ordinary studies, as nothing more is needed in the factories and mines and mills. Mr. Cole ventures this statement in the face of the fact that the great obstacle to the workingmen to day is that they do not possess a sufficiently advanced education. Every year the standard is raised, and no longer can it be said that our best people, in point of wealth or social position, do not seek employment as plain mechanics. And it is only those who have not only completed a high school course, but have gone still higher and studied in the great polytechnical schools, who are capable of filling the requirements of the manufacturers of to-day The great cry is not for men of ordinary understanding, but for men who have a deep insight into theory, which they may apply in practice.

It is the professional man like Mr. Cole who calls for radical change in our educational system, but not the working classes. For them it becomes more evident every day that in the professions and in the trades it is the highly educated man who alone can be successful.

GIVE US PURE WATER.

There is much to admire in our new water works, and it has been the pleasure of the INDEPENDENT at all times, and ever will be, to point out the features of excellence in a system which, if not perfect, is one of the most complete in Ohio. So complete, indeed, that it has been impossible for the Water Company to find four cities of nearly the same size as Massillon having works of the same magnitude, from whose scale of rents to find one suitable for this city. The Water Company is doing its work well, so far as it is concerned. The pipe is well laid, the pump house is large and filled with well-adapted machinery, and the standpipe will be an industrial monument to be admired by everybody. The reservoir will be large and beautiful, whereat Massillon rejoices.

But the Water Company is doing this as a business investment, and while doubtless having a pardonable pride in the appearance of its work, it feels financially secure in all it has done. The city of Massillon described the system it wanted, and the company bid upon that proposition, and therefore, as an enterprise, the credit for this belongs to our city and our thanks to our city council.

The Water Company signed a contract with this city, in which it agreed to even the most minute details. Experience has always gone to prove that when a contract is once made it is especially good for both parties not to go beyond it.

The visitor at the big reservoir will notice two large pipes leading from the pump house into the basin. One is above the other, and the idea is when the water is clear above to use the upper pipe, and when it is clear below the second pipe will be used. The water will flow from Sippo lake, become purified by the air, and the sediment will settle while it passes through the reservoir. It will enter one or the other of these pipes, be forced into the standpipe, and from there will go out to the people of the city. Thus it will be seen that beyond what nature does, no purifying process will be used. Now, on this point the contract is very specific. It says: "The water is to be taken from Sippo lake, * * * conducted from the lake to an impounding reservoir. * * * From this reservoir the water *shall first be filtered* and let through a twenty-five inch main to the pumping station of the company, from which it will be pumped into the standpipe."

Mr. Delafield has said that no filter will be constructed, and no filter has been constructed. The contract says that a filter shall be constructed. It is supposed that everybody knows what a filter is. Will it be the pleasure of the city to accept this public work finished in accordance with the specifications of the contract, or in accordance with the ideas of Chief Engineer Delafield.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

To the credit of the American people it can be said that intrinsic merit is pretty sure to be appreciated, but there are always a few wiseacres ever ready to carp and talk concerning that of which they know nothing. And it is such as these who are the only ones to speak in disparaging terms of two newspaper institutions, the "patent inside" and the "plate matter." The two are usually confounded, or if not, they are misunderstood. The moment a hint goes forth that a paper has adopted either of these plans, these critics immediately condemn the act as little less than lazy thievery. Little, perhaps, can be claimed for the "patent inside," except its economy. It is a newspaper printed bodily in some city office, which is shipped to country villages, where a local page is set up and printed, in a blank space reserved for the purpose. True, it does not draw forth much originality in the local manager, and it serves a purpose by making the existence of three-fouths of our local papers possible. Otherwise they could not afford to live. It is the very different system by which plates are bought which suffers by being classed as little, if no higher, than the "ready print" system. The all-wise critic being unable to distinguish any real difference between the two systems, judges that because "plate matter" is paid for by the foot it is also selected and thrown into the forms like so much pig lead, and never are they more mistaken. The work required in editing such matter is identical with that demanded of the editor of the city journal, except that the transactions do not involve so much money. The reader of the metropolitan newspapers must be aware that the literary articles, for the most part, are the same, and are purchased by combinations of editors for the sake of economy. This scheme is adopted by the weaker country brethren, the only difference being that instead of purchasing manuscript copy a proof is examined and the matter purchased in type. There are no less than twenty bureaus through which literary merchandise is obtained, and each issues from ten to one hundred columns daily. The most of it is disposed of in grants and franchises, and the competition to secure the local privilege is never ending. There is no royal road to newspaper making, or anything else, and the "plate" system is only another great American invention, by whose agency original thought is encouraged, authors patronized, the standard of journalism raised and economy exercised.

ANOTHER GREAT CUT

In prices to close out Watkins' stock of

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Boots and Shoes.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH

Of desirable goods, must be sold regardless of cost to quit business.

The sale will commence Saturday, January 15th, and continue until everything is sold.

Attend this sale if you want to save money.

A. L. WATKINS & CO.,

No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

"Man from the Sublime to the Ridiculous."

The above is the subject of a lecture delivered in Loudonville, Ohio, Jan. 7th 1886, by Mr. Henry J. Becker, of Akron, Ohio. Mr. Becker has resided in California for the last ten years, and is now in his native State on a visit and recreation, and expects to start the 1st of May next, on an extended tour through Europe, Palestine, and Egypt. Mr. Becker won a very popular reputation as a lecturer while in California, of which many newspapers in California have frequently spoken. Since Mr. Becker came to Ohio, he has attracted the attention of the press. Here is what some of them say of him:

"Rev. H. J. Becker's lecture was a combination of the beautiful and grotesque, the serious and the ridiculous. He showed himself thoroughly at home on the platform, and possessed of no mean ability.

His admirable delivery and fine voice made him thoroughly appreciated by his audience."—*Akron Beacon.*

"The Presbyterian church on last Wednesday evening was filled with our best people to hear Rev. H. J. Becker lecture, and it was the most attentive audience ever assembled in a church in this place. The lecture was grand, instructive and amusing. His close was simply wonderful, equalled only by John B. Gough. It was the most for the least money ever presented to our people."—*Fulton Signal.*

We could give many more, but it would only be a reiteration of what is here said, for all notices of Mr. Becker as a lecturer highly commend him. Wherever he is known, he is spoken of in the most glowing terms. Those who hear him rank him among the most popular lecturers of the day. He lectures on "California," "Mountain Meadow Massacre," "Mormonism," "Voice Culture," and other subjects with equal ability and interest. He will likely lecture in the principal towns of eastern Ohio within the next three months. The people will be amply paid if they avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing him.

Mr. Becker is forty years of age, of medium size, and stoutly built. A black heavy, and curly coat of hair covers a massive head, and a wavy, black, full beard graces a German face. He is very commanding in his appearance, and pleasing in his address, and must be seen and heard to be appreciated.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

I. O. O. F.

The Degree Staff of Sippo Lodge conferred the Initiatory degree upon a couple of candidates Monday evening. Four new petitions were received on that evening, and from present appearances Sippo Lodge is entering upon an era of prosperity that is seldom equalled and rarely surpassed.

After Sippo Lodge adjourned Monday evening a supper was spread in their banquet hall, under the supervision of Mrs. J. B Thompson, of which about thirty-five partook, including a number of visitors residing in Massillon and about half a dozen from Fulton. The occasion was a pleasant one and fittingly commemorates their removal to their new hall.

A delegation of thirty-three members from Elta Lodge No. 9, D. of R., of Canton, came over on the evening train to visit Abbie Lodge No. 10, of this city. They were met at the depot by a delegation from Abbie Lodge and conducted to their new hall, where they witnessed the installation of officers. After the order of business was completed and the lodge had closed, they all adjourned to the banquet hall where tables were loaded with the best of refreshments, to which justice was done. The remainder of the time until 11:30 p. m. was spent in social converse, when Elta Lodge returned to their homes feeling well repaid for the pleasant visit and the good time had by them.

Coal oil or petroleum may be very nice for illuminating or lubricating purposes, but surely it is not the proper thing to cure a cure a cough with. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is looked upon as the standard cough remedy.

Mr. Charles Krider has taken the agency for the goods manufactured by C. Aultman & Co., for Western Stark and Eastern Wayne. With his wide acquaintance among the farmers and his knowledge of the excellent machines whose sale he controls, he ought to be at least reasonably successful.

A child is loved by God because it has no opinions and wants to learn something.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE MONEY IN STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND OIL,

Should investigate Laurie & Co.'s system of dealing in small or large lots on one per cent. cash margins.

Ten dollars will, for example, cover ten $100 shares, or 1000 bushels of grain. Explanatory pamphlet free.

——QUOTATIONS WIRED.——

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LAURIE & CO.,

Stock Brokers, also dealers in Foreign Exchange,

856 Broadway, New York.

"The members of the firm are.....gentlemen of experience and high standing in the grain and stock commission business.....and among their references are a number of the leading Banks."—*New York Commercial News.*

"They have a stainless business record, and their bona fides are indisputable.....The reputation of the firm is such, that parties can rest assured of receiving their profits the moment they are made, no matter what the amount may be."—*New York Evening Telegram.*

Free Treatise

For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated; How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor &c. **Home Treatment** for Nervous and Mental Diseases, TRIAL SENT.

Address DR. J. W. BATE, & CO.

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—DEALERS IN—

Stone & Coal.

Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

Yard on Tremont Street,

Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand at yard.

$20.00

Buys a Cheviot Suit, blue or black, fast colors.

$20.00

Buys a good Chinchilla Overcoat, at

J. C. LOWE'S

Second Floor,

OPERA BLOCK.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTLERY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 24 East Main Street,

MASSILLON, - - - - - OHIO

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.

Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.

Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.

The Newstetter house on South East street.

A large lot fronting on West Main street.

Kent Jarvis' Second Addition, below Russell & Co.'s shops:

W. ½ of lots No. 32, 33 and 34 on Chester street.

Lot No. 6 on Erie street.

E. ½ of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.

Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.

W. ½ of lots No. 47 and 48 Dwight street.

One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

Closing out our entire stock to quit business.

A. L. WATKINS & Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Tippecanoe Stone Company, of this city, with a capital of $75,000, has been incorporated.

The Stark County Soldier's Relief Commission will meet in Canton on Friday and Saturday of this week.

The office of the Massillon Gas Company is being refitted. In the future it will be open during business hours.

Memorial services for Bishop Glossbrenner, who died in January 7, will be held in the U. B. Church next Sunday.

A non-sectarian organization is needed in Massillon for the care of the poor and helpless, and would be much more efficient than the large number of church relief societies.

James Reynolds, roadmaster of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, is ill with a lung trouble, at his home one and one-half miles north of this city. *Ravenna Republican.*

The Young People's Association has determined to do something. It is not going to commit itself yet, and will only say that that "something" will take place in the Opera House.

The school directors of Perry township have passed resolutions condemning the Albaugh bill, and calling upon the legislature to defeat it. Mr. Cole, in his interview, explains the features of this measure.

The services at the Christian church have developed fine interest. The audiences are large and attention excellent. The themes for next Sunday are as follows: Morning—"The Disciples of Christ." Evening—"Neglect."

The following advertisement, clipped from the Mansfield *News* of January 12, shows the esteem in which Massillon coal is held abroad: "You can get Massillon washed nut of * * * No dirt, no slack, no sulphur to burn out your stoves. Our Massillon coal comes from Massillon."

Some months ago the Council talked about having the lanterns on the gas posts taken down and stored away, but up to the present time nothing has been done, and their sphere of usefulness is in serving as a target for stones and sling-shots. A number have been damaged beyond repair, and few but have some panes of glass broken.

Mr. David Reed has at last received response from three expert natural gas drillers, giving their ideas as to the prospects of finding gas in paying quantities in Massillon, and enclosing propositions. There is a singular unanimity of opinion as to the proper point to begin operations. Each one declares that the hole ought to be sunk at some point southeast of the East street well. The propositions will be submitted to the interested manufacturers this week, and the probability is that the contract will be let in a few days.

Tommy Mellon, who last week assumed the expression of a martyr and told how some Canton man, whose name he magnanimously refused to disclose, had drawn a revolver and shot him, is now himself locked up in the Canton jail. It turns out that Tommy first drew the revolver and shot his Canton friend, whose name is Jesse Choffin, in the leg. Jesse then seized the revolver and broke the butt end of it over Mellon's head. Choffin lodged a complaint against Mellon of shooting with intent to kill, on Monday, and Officer Yant came over and took him to Canton, where he is in prison, being unable to procure bail.

A young man named William Masters, who is partially insane, wandered away from the home of his mother, Mrs. Mitchell, on Wechter street, west side, last Friday morning, and his friends have been unable to find him. He was seen in the afternoon at West Lebanon, where he applied at a house for food, since which time nothing has been heard of him, though men have been scouring the country in all directions. He is twenty-three years old, about five feet in height, full dark beard, blue eyes, and wore blue coat and vest, black pants and black slouch hat; has a peculiar habit of swinging his handkerchief. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery.

A shooting scrape at Navarre last Saturday morning, before daybreak, in which William Shively, of Navarre, and Jake Sibila, of Massillon, were the principals, has attracted much attention. The story, as developed at the preliminary examination, is as follows: Sibila went, as driver, with a large party of his friends to Navarre Friday night, and stabled his horses at the Reed House barn. When the party was ready to return, he offered the stable man a quarter for his services, although the latter insisted upon having half a dollar. An angry dispute followed, and Shively grabbed the horses as Sibila was on the point of driving off without paying. Some of Sibila's friends had arrived by this time, and when the horses were seized a rush was made for Shively. The young man thereupon drew a revolver and fired once into the air and then at Sibila. The ball entered the pelvis, and Dr. Ridenour, the attending physician, says that he will recover from the wound. Saturday morning Marshal Wendling went to Navarre and arrested Shively. On Monday morning he waived the hearing and was sent to the county jail, being unable to procure the necessary eight hundred dollars bail. The general opinion is that the young man acted only in self defense.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Mame Bahney has returned from Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. George Goodhart are spending two weeks in Cleveland.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller has been made president of the State Board of Health.

Chief Consul Dunn spent the early part of the week in New York, attending a business meeting of the officers of the L. A. W.

Miss Annie O'Toole was married to Mr. George Ripple on Wednesday morning, at St. Joseph's church. The couple will take up their residence at Uhrichsville.

Mr. S. W. Reese, manager of Russell & Co.'s collection department, was called to Ravenna one day last week by the sudden and untimely death of his father, who was one of Ravenna's oldest and most influential citizens.

POST-BUCHER.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday night, in the presence of about one hundred relatives and intimate friends, between Dr. S. B. Post, of Canton, and Miss Anna Laura Bucher, at the residence of the bride's parents, on the corner of Hill and Plum streets. The ceremony took place in the parlor at 8 o'clock, the simple service of the Episcopal church being read by the Rev. E. L. Kemp. The bride wore a rich cream silk, *en train*, point lace, and gloves. In her hand she carried a great bouquet of Marshal Neil roses. After congratulations had been extended, refreshments were served. Dr. and Mrs. Post left at midnight to be gone about two weeks, when they will return and keep house in Canton. Among those present from out of town were: Mr. Charles Gilliland and Mrs. Cooper, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Celia Long, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. Bucher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keplinger, Miss McCormick, and Messrs. George B. Frease, Ira Everhard, Dr. Morrow, Dr. Brant, Dr. Johnson and Charles Swearingen, of Canton.

A FUTURE PROBABILITY.

Such, Mr. Crowley says, is the Establishment of an Electrical Supply Factory in Massillon.

According to the enterprising Canton journalists, at the present time, in that city, an establishment for the manufacture of electrical supplies should now be in operation, as a branch house of the Schuyler Electric Company. But unfortunately for the town of booms—on paper, such is not the case, nor will it be the case. It is a playful way the people of that town have of reaching out their hands and locating in their midst every factory whose owners have intimated that they desire to move their works, whetherthey have good reasons for so doing or not. But let that pass.

Mr. H. J. Crowley, while waiting for a Ft. Wayne train the other day, gave an INDEPENDENT reporter some of the facts in regard to the probable establishment of a branch of the Schuyler works in the West.

He says that such an institution is greatly needed by the company, and they will probably open repair works which in time would grow to large proportions. Should they decide upon this matter, he gives it as his very decided opinion that Massillon will be the location. This city is favorably situated for shipping to other Ohio cities in which plants are running, and will unquestionably get the preference. The three express companies will then stand us in good stead, as their services will be needed.

The model electric light plant of Ohio is in operation in Massillon. May it not be long before a factory for the manufacture of the plants themselves will also be here.

The "Albaugh" School Bill.

The Township School Board, as now constituted, is a body corporate, and has exclusive and entire control, and authority to—

1. Levy all taxes for tuition and school purposes.
2. Purchase or lease school sites.
3. Build, enlarge and repair school houses.
4. Select the text books to be used in township schools.
5. Prescribe a course of study.
6. Employ township school superintendent, janitors, etc.
7. Make all rules and regulations for the government of the schools.
8. Establish and maintain township high school and employ teachers for same.
9. Purchase all apparatus, supplies, fuel, etc., for all the schools of the township.

The boards of local directors are not bodies corporate, and they have exclusive and entire authority to—

1. Employ and dismiss teachers, in their several sub-districts, and fix their wages.
2. Appoint one of their number member of the township board of education.

The "Albaugh" bill abolishes the office of local director, and delegates their powers to the township board; and provides for the biennial election of one member of the township school board from each sub-district.

The author claims for the bill, that by each sub-district retaining the election and control of its own member the township school boards can be kept non-partisan, the wishes of each locality will be expressed through each representative; that the welfare of the schools of each township, being all placed under the control of one board (as in the towns and villages under existing laws) will lead to system, obtain better teachers, fewer changes, uniformity of plans and manner of teaching, more careful distribution of the school funds, and therefore less expensive than under the present chaotic government of the country schools, with the dual and frequently conflicting boards; and give the same opportunity for a good common school education to the children of the farmer and farm laborer as is now enjoyed by the children of the mechanic or laborer in the towns and villages.

A SQUARE OF BUILDINGS

In A Mass of Ruins—The Great Fire in Alliance on Wednesday.

The Alliance *Review* furnishes the following account of the terrible fire which occurred in that place on Wednesday:

The fire bells aroused our citizens from their slumbers last night at about 1 o'clock, to witness the most disastrous fire that ever visited Alliance. The fire was discovered by Mr. Woodward, a railroad man, who was called out between 12 and 1 o'clock to go out with his train, and was in the rear of Alf E. Evans & Co.'s Big 4 shoe store.

The fire boys were prompt to respond to the alarm, and the streets were soon thronged with people, all ready and anxious to do all in their power to assist in putting down the flames.

From the first it was apparent that the greater share of the buildings in the block were doomed to destruction. The flames spread with great rapidity, gutting the buildings in rapid succession, until from Ickes' store to Zang's was presented a gloomy scene of desolation and destruction. The bursting of the hose greatly impeded the efforts of the firemen and for a time gave the flames free play.

Willing hands made light work of moving, and soon the stock of S. Koch, of A. C. Silver, the clothing stock of M. Oppenheimer & Co., and the millinery stock of Reiters', were moved out and into safe quarters, though all were seriously damaged both by fire and water.

Of those living above the store, some lost about all their furniture. From Squire Laughlin's office nothing was removed and it was flooded.

Paul Gaume and Alf Evans did not get any of their stock out. Zang moved his jewelry stock, Will Kay moved his shoe stock and, Smith moved a portion of his stock.

It was well along toward morning before the fire was got under control. Two fire companies from Canton came over, arriving here a little after seven o'clock this morning.

Very fortunately there was no loss of life. All the people living in the burned buildings were awakened and got out without being injured, though most of them lost all their furniture.

At this writing (9 a. m.), the fire is under control, though still burning. From the bank to Zang's nearly every building is a complete wreck, and every business place ruined.

The losses cannot be stated exactly, but a careful estimate shows an approximate loss of $90,000, with insurance, as far as known, of $34,000.

All in all, this fire is the greatest disaster, in its money loss, that Alliance has ever experienced. It was not accompanied by the horrors of the Orr explosion, and for the absence of casualties there is reason to be profoundly grateful. But last night will be remembered as one of the most trying times in the annals of the city.

MASSILLON AMUSEMENTS.

Sixty seats for the Black Hussar were sold in Navarre. A special train will convey them to this city and return.

No spectacle produced in late years has ever really overshadowed the Black Crook, whose popularity seems to be never ending. An excellent company will present it in Massillon on Jan. 28

Walter S. Sanford and a good company played "Under the Lash" three nights this week. The performance gave entire satisfaction, but the weather was such as to prevent a very large attendance.

The Springfield, Ill., correspondence of the New York *Mirror* contains the following:

"It is a pleasure to be able to announce that a crowded house heard The Black Hussar, rendered by the McCaull Opera Co. Audience delighted. Much of the success was due to the excellent work of Kitty Cheatham, who acted and sang charmingly as Minna. The plot is well conceived and is developed with no little skill.

The McCaull Opera Company, which is to appear in Massillon on January 29, must not be confounded with the organization of the same name which appeared not long since in Canton. Colonel McCaull has four companies on the road, and the one which appeared in Canton is not the same as the one which will appear here. The Canton company, while containing artists of note, had no orchestra but depended upon local assistance. The one which will play "The Black Hussar" in Massillon carries its own orchestra, and would not play in a one night town at all, except to make connections

An Expression of Thanks.

Mr. P. G. Albright wishes to thank most heartily the friends, not only from this city, but elsewhere, who, during the long sickness of his late wife showed to both of them so many favors which can never be repaid. He also desires to express his appreciation of the spmpathy and thoughtful kindness of those who, in his bereavement, did all they could to lighten his burden.

"Hope for a season bids the world farewell," when a man finds himself in the relentless grasp of neuralgia, but he smiles and takes heart and courage when his wife brings a bottle of Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain.

Big bargains in boots and shoes at J. D. Frank & Co.'s cost sale.

Attend our great closing out sale for bargains in dry goods, cloaks and shoes.

A. L. WATKINS & Co.

THE HONORABLE L. C.

Is Down on the Graded Schools,

And Tickles the Palm of the Horny Handed Granger.

The City Schools Should be Abolished—Universal Education Should Not Prevail—Piano Playing Must be Tabooed—Mr. Cole Finds an Air Line Back to the Dark Ages.

The daily press has given the yearning hearts of the constituents of the Hon. L. C. Cole but little satisfaction as to what he said concerning the Albaugh school bill, although it does say that he expressed himself very fully. The INDEPENDENT, having an idea that Mr. Cole possessed some original notions on schools in general, interviewed him on the matter. Mr. Cole, it will be seen, has Democratic Jeffersonian ideas of simplicity with a vengeance in regard to education.

Mr. Cole was asked what he thought of the country schools of to-day, which the Albaugh bill will revolutionize. In reply he said:

"I think that as now conducted our country school system is the best in the world, from the fact that they undertake to thoroughly instill into the mind of the child the fundamental principles of the English language, geography, mathematics, and United States history, and that I consider is all that the State ought to do."

"And what of our city schools?"

"The city graded schools, as they are, are not a benefit to the government. They make the people discontented and unhappy, and wherever the system has been fostered the most, New England for instance, there crime has been most prevalent, that is, crime involving moral turpitude, such as forgeries, embezzlements and the like. There, also, the number of divorces, as proportional to the number of marriages, is much greater than where culture is less common. These facts sustain my theory that the system has a tendency to make the people discontented."

"Oh, then you believe that a high education has a bad effect upon the masses?"

"I believe that education, in the abstract, is all right, but our system is wrong."

"And how would you remedy it?"

"These are my ideas: Our present system undertakes to teach the sons of all classes and conditions of men, and of different capacities, the same studies. It puts them through the same course of training without regard to the capacity or inclination of the student. They are driven through text book after text book, thoroughly taught in nothing. They imbibe the same moral and social ideas, and when they strike out for themselves the mechanic's and the hod carrier's boy finds that he cannot sustain those ideas and follow the avocation of his father. As a result, while he ought to be a mechanic, he seeks to be a dry goods clerk or a professional man. He moves beyond his sphere, and the experience of this country is, that in order to sustain himself he becomes an embezzler, or something else as bad, rushes into the divorce court, and goes to wreck. Now, I don't believe it is good policy for the State to undertake more than to thoroughly ingraft into the youth of this country more than a knowledge of the mother tongue and a training in the elementary branches. The boy or girl who has the capacity to go further, will in no event be confined by the limits of the union schools."

"And can you believe that our district schools, which grind along without system, and without any curriculum, are better adapted to instill a knowledge of these elementary branches than the lower grades of the city schools, with all the advantages of which we boast?"

"The men who to day control the destiny of the country, the leaders in every trade or profession, are, as a rule, from the rural districts, for the reason that the moral, intellectual and physical culture is far superior to that of the town schools."

"Then, as I understand you, you do not believe that a universal high education is desirable, and you would see it restricted to those who, by their natural talents and inclinations, would acquire such a training under any circumstances?"

"As I said before, I believe it is the duty of the State, as a matter of economy, to furnish an opportunity to every boy and girl to acquire a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of the common branches—that is, after all, a true education, and anything more is merely fanciful, never used in the avocations of life, and is recognized as mind training only. What we want is more physical development and better moral culture. I am not one of those who believe that ignorance is the mother of vice; it may be associated with it, but the history of crime in this country is clearly traceable to our false system of education."

"You would then like to see our union school system abolished?"

"I certainly would."

"And with what would you replace it?"

"I would substitute training schools, and instead of educating the head I would educate the hands and heart. I would teach the boy how to drive a nail, and the girl that there is something higher than the art of banging a piano. Take our own city, for instance, and in it I have never known a class to graduate from our high school of more than fifteen or twenty. Is it economy to run a department like that, using a large percentage of the school funds for the benefit of perhaps one out of every two hundred and fifty? The Albaugh bill attempts to fasten upon the country schools this very system. It will increase our expenses about a million and a half of dollars annually, because it provides for the employment of township superintendents and a retinue of salaried men, without any compensating advantage for the people. I don't believe the farmers are ready for this increase of expense yet, at least not until wheat is more than sixty-nine cents a bushel."

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
HAS THE
LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK
IN THE CITY.

Watches, jewelry, clocks, silverware, knives, forks, spoons, musical instruments, strings of all kinds, optical goods, gold pens, etc. Spectacles accurately fitted. Agent for King's celebrated spectacles.

Repairing in all Branches of the Trade. All Work Warranted.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

JUST RECEIVED!

An invoice of the best patent medicines:

Hood's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Hostetter's Bitters, Piso's Cough Syrup, Salvation Oil, Hamburg Drops, (Hamburger Tropfen), Hamburg Breast Tea, (Hamburger Brustthee), St. Jacob's Oil, (St. Jakob's Oel), Wizard Oil, etc., etc., etc.

Also an invoice of Gassin & Co.'s celebrated

Bitter Bush and Tar Cordial,

For which I have secured the sole agency for Massillon and surrounding towns.

Bitter Bush is unsurpassed as a cure for all cases of indigestion, loss of appetite and disorders of the liver. A trial of one bottle will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

Schweeter's Furniture Polish is well worth a trial. Sample free.

Schweeter's Mani-Ointment, a preparation for the face and hands, giving the face a bright and fresh appearance, softening and whitening the hands—excellent for cold-sores, chapped hands. Contains no poisonous substance. Prepared only by M. A. Schweeters, at

THE RIALTO,

(Next door to Water-works Office), Massillon, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The office now occupied by Dr. J. W. Hisey on South Erie street. For particulars enquire of G. L. Albrecht. Also, a good house on North street, now occupied by G. L. Albrecht. 30-3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One two story house and two acres of land in C. Russell's addition to the city, one-half mile from the works of Russell & Co. Easy terms can be made. Inquire of G. L. ALBRECHT.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Frank Kohl. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

JOHN O. GARRETT, Assignee.

January 1, 1887. 30-32

McCaull's Opera Company.

The sale of seats for the above company, which will sing the Black Hussar in this city on the evening of Janary 29, has been almost unprecedented. Not only in Massillon has the sale, several weeks in advance, been very large, but also in all the towns in this vicinity. Large parties have been organized and special trains secured to bring them. The diagram can again be seen at J. V. R. Skinner's store, beginning next Monday. There are many desirable seats left, in fact there are no undesirable seats in the house. However, if any choice is to be exercised, intending purchasers should be prompt to call. The scale of prices is 50, 75 and $1.00

J.V.R. SKINNER,

Blank Books and Office Stationery.

Blank Books of every description made to order at lowest prices. Special rulings and binding made with utmost accuracy

BOOK BINDING.

Magazines and subscription books bound in the most substantial form at lowest prices.

J.V.R. SKINNER.

A. L. Watkins & Co. have decided to quit the dry goods business and have made some extraordinary low prices.

W. H. McCALL & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN

Blank Books, Stationery, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF

Druggists' Sundries.

No. 9 South Erie St.

Now Ready!
Holiday Goods.

An invitation is extended to the public to call at the

OPERA HOUSE

Drug and Book Store,

and inspect our immense line of

Holiday Goods,

at prices lower than ever.

Z. T. BALTZLY.

DR. F. Z. GROFF.

Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 3½ miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE RED ACORN.

BY JOHN M'ELROY,

Author of "Andersonville," Etc

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[The name given this story is made glorious by the valor and achievements of the First division of the Fourteenth Army corps, the insignia of which was a crimson acorn worn on the breasts of its gallant soldiers and borne upon their battle flags.]

A patient in her ward, recovering from a fever, first directed Rachel's attention soon after her entrance upon duty at Nashville.

Women's intuition showed her that no ordinary spirit slumbered underneath the usual mountain of characteristics. The long, lank, blue-black hair, the angular outlines and the uncouth gestures were common enough among those around her; but she saw that in the usually dull and languid eyes, which transformed the mummy into one in whose brain and mind slept many possibilities that were liable to awake at any moment. Still were she should not help betraying this fact by sympathy, form or as the recipient of many little attentions, she knew what more special thanks he bestowed on others.

But the latter heard often as she moved about the ward, he would, in turning, discover the eyes of Rachel no longer at rest, but in a close and earnest study. And while the latter seemed to show that she had been seen, and for a day, when the surgeon had ceased to attend him, that he was in a condition for duty when very he saw fit to go, he insisted to Rachel,

In a whisper, very, a moment in private, Miss

Certainly, she replied. Come right in, her.

Closing the door, Rachel closed the door behind her, and made a rapid survey of the wards and the general advantage for eavesdropping. This done, she returned to where the invalid was watching his operations with much curiosity and

Before she spoke, Rachel bowed her head, as if in prayer. This done, she looked at the mummy and

Now, I know who I am, he asked abruptly, as the two sat down on one of the rude benches with which the room was furnished.

Are the strictest, she answered, except that you are in the Ellis Island Home, Nashville, Company A, regiment, given

Good. Do you remember that evening, when the moon, peering over his shoulder, with his number on the ward

Of course I cannot tell as to that. I never heard you say anything about your Do you not think that you are one of the loyal East Tennessee's that we pretty plentiful around there

Declared for two days that scouts were rebel, but insisted that they were suspicious. Then sent two out, never to be mentioned. One hundred, but another, long, black-bearded

Laughed, quite, anxiety, at seeing that Rachel was in, but, Confederate. Rachel, to, Murfreesboro, on, back on, your own, boss, reverse, but should, and, if, ye, accomplish, more than, he, little, greater, share, how, the, country, has, protection, and, on, their, lives. He, felt, sure, you, to, be, proud, of, so, long, as, you, will, by, he.

Would, you, be, long, before, the, information, you, sent, Confederate, come, back, through, the, lines, and, ye, ranger?

I, must, on, her, guard, mounted. Every, time, I, pass, the, Confederate, lines, the, chance, of, detection, that, I, have, come, back, again. I, Harry, Glen, is, the, only, one, of, my, original, companions, that, I, have, left, alive, and, I, don't, know, under, what, circumstances, they, may, be, captured, or, killed, but, I, am, sure, that, if, they, are, alive, they, will, be, with, me, in, which, case

Do, you, know, that, all, this, is, very, risky

Let, me, see, the, pass, signed, by, Confederate, scouts, own, hand, or, by, taken, with, me, up, to, the, headquarters, where, they, will, be, the, final, test, of, your, ability, to

Is, not, the, evidence, standing, out, sufficient, to, convince, you, which, she, with, an, indignation, not, at, all, assumed, for, her, to, become, serious, at

She, said, by, and, by, the, soldiers, and, civilians, with, whom, she, turned, the, conversation, to, which, they, responded, on

In, fact, in, the, days, her, spirits, rising, continually

How, bright, crisp, morning, a, Tennessee, winter, morning, when, the, air, is, wine, to, the, blood, and, every, pulse, to, leaping.

Rachel's nostrils, expanded, and, she, drank, deeply, of, the, exhilarating, draughts, of, mountain, air, which, its, woodsy, fragrance. Her, step, told, the, same, and, the, hearts, of, both, swelled, with, inspiration.

Away, he, sped, over, the, firm, smooth, Murfreesboro, pike, winding, around, hillsides, and, the, valleys, filled, with, infantry, cavalry, and, artillery, through, the, encampments, of, wagon, trains, of, heavy, guns, and, crowds, of, unarmed, soldiers, returning, back, to, Nashville, on, leaves, to, spend, the, day, seeing, the, sights, of, the, historic, Tennessee, capital. In, the, camps, the, soldiers, were, busy, with, their, mess, and, the, contents, of, boxes, received, from, the, north, preparing, for, the, celebration, of, Christmas, in, something, like, the, manner, of, the, old, days, of, home, and, peace.

Like, the, sweet, perfume, of, roses, clear, from, a, bundle, of, letters, unwittingly, stirred, in a, drawer, is, the, fragrant, memory, of, the, last, of, those, Christmases, in, Sarah's, home, before the, war, when, wintergreen, the, scent, of, evergreens, and, the, merry, laughter, of, the, church-going, throng, came, to, her, knowledge, that, she, had found, a, lodgment, in, the, heart, of, Harry, Glen.

Was, memory, juggling, with, her, senses, or, was, that, really, his, voice, she, heard, in, command, in, a, field, to, the, left. She, turned, a, swift, startled, look, in, that, direction, and, saw, a, scout, mounted, a, large, squad, at, quick, time, to, join, the, rear, detail. His, back, was, toward, her, but, his, figure, and, bodily, carriage, were, certainly, those, of, Harry, Glen. But, before, she, could, make, certain, the, squad, was, merged, with, the, detail, to, the, obliteration, of, all, individuality, and, the, whole, mass, disappeared, around, the, hill.

She, rode, on, to, the, top, of, the, rim, of, hills, which, encircle, that, most, picturesque, of, southern, cities, and, stopped, for, a, moment, for, a, farewell, to, the, stronghold, of, her, friends, whose, friendly, cover, she, was, abandoning, to, endure, weak, and, weaponless, into, the, camp, of, her, enemies.

Above, he, the, great, black, guns, of, the, heavy, forty-pounder, that, burst, in, thunder, down, the, Murfreesboro, road, with, its, mute, suggestiveness, of, the, dangers, to, be, encountered, there.

At, the, foot, of, each, hill, the, cumbered, road, was, white, as, when, it, descended, from, its, mountains, 600, miles, away, flowed, between, its, high, straight, walls, of, limestone, sprinkled, by, snow, like, burlap, and, bare, on, its, untrodden, breast, a, great, fleet, of, high-chimneyed, white, sided, transports, and, black, sullen, mail-clad, gunboats

an' who's bin 'spectin' ye quite anxiously."

"Ye're very welcome, my dear," said Aunt Debby after a moment's inspection, which seemed to be entirely satisfactory. "Jest lay off yer things thar on the bed an' come out ter supper. I know ye're sharp set. A ride from Nashville sech a day ez this is mouty good for the appetite, an' we've hed supper waitin ye."

Hastily throwing off her hat and gloves she sat down with the rest to a homely but excellent supper, which they all ate in silence. During the meal a muscular, well knit man of 30 entered.

"All clar outside, Bill?" asked Fortner.

"All clar," replied the man. "Everybody's off on a high o' some kind."

Bill sat down and ate with the rest, until he satisfied his hunger, and then rising he felt along the hewed logs which formed the walls until he found a splinter to serve as a toothpick. Using this for a minute industriously he threw it into the fire and asked:

"Well?"

"Well," answered Fortner. "I reckon hit's ez sartin ez anything kin well be that Wheeler's and Morgan's cavalry hez been sent off inter Kentucky, and ez thet's what Ole Rosy's been waitin' fur, now's the time fur him ter put in his best licks. Ye'd better start afore midnight fur Nashville Ye'll hev this news, an' also thet thar's been no change in the location o' the Confederates, 'cept thet Polk's an' Kirby Smith's corps are both heah at Murfreesboro, with a strong brigade at Stewart's creek, an' another at Lavergne. Ye'd better fall in with Boscall's rijiment, which'll go out ter Lavergne to-night ter relieve one o' the rijiments thar. Ye'd better not try to git back heah ag'in tell arter the battle. Good-by. God bless ye. Miss, ye'd better git ter bed now ez soon ez possible, an' rest yerself fur what's comin'. We'll need every mite an' grain of our strength."

(To be continued.)

AT THE POSTOFFICE.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS AND CARELESSNESS OF A GREAT MANY PEOPLE.

Incidents, Humorous as Well as Pathetic—The Mistakes Which are Made. Stamping Without Addressing—The New Envelope—Curious Address.

"It would probably astonish you," remarked a clerk in the granite building on Devonshire street to a reporter, "to see the large number and kind of mistakes made by the public when doing business with the postoffice. Every evening letters misdirected or without postage stamps attached are thrown through the orifices in the panels. It seems that when some persons enter the postoffice they are bewildered, and suffer a partial eclipse of their senses, and do things that they would not do in other places. Letters innumerable, from some of the largest business houses in the city, are received here without the necessary postage affixed. This shows the mistake is to be attributed to carelessness—not to ignorance."

"What is done with such letters?" queries the reporter.

"The senders, if their card is printed or written on the letters, are notified, otherwise the matter is sent to the dead letter office at Washington to be disposed of there."

"I have no doubt you witness many incidents humorous as well as pathetic, do you not?" observed the reporter.

STUDYING HUMAN NATURE.

"Yes, the postoffice is a great place to study human nature. You come in contact with all sorts of characters. Only the other evening a young woman, crying piteously, approached the window, and in answer to an interrogatory as to the nature of her business replied that she would like to have two letters that she had posted during the day stopped. It could not be done, I told her, because the mail for the place she mentioned had closed and was gone. It seems that she had recently married, without her parents' knowledge, and during the absence of her husband from town on business had written him a letter, and also one to her paternal parent. She placed them in envelopes, sealed and posted them. The same day, some hours after, she thought she had placed her husband's letter in her father's envelope, and vice versa: hence the tears. It is not an unusual thing for a man to throw in a check book or some valuable papers with his letters, and not discover his loss for some time. It is interesting to observe the perplexed and anxious look upon his face as he makes inquiries for his lost property, and the relieved and pleased expression that succeeds it as he gains possession of the lost article.

"Then," resumed the speaker, after a short pause, "there are some persons who neatly and firmly place a stamp upon a letter and then throw it in, utterly devoid of direction. The great army of phonetic spellers come to the front and create havoc with such names as Philadelphia, Jamaica Plain, etc., and make of the poetical Indian names something terrible and hardly recognizable. Fertile ingenuity has a great field to operate upon when superscribing the address. Some directions are gotten up in the form of rebuses and enigmas. Milk street is sometimes called street of the lacteal fluid, while Cross, Temple, Franklin and other streets are easily represented."

THE NEW ENVELOPE.

"How does the new envelope, the flap-covered postal card, or whatever it is, seem to take with the public?" asked the reporter.

"It is too early yet to say whether they will be successful or not. The majority of the users of this latest idea show a lamentable ignorance in folding it. They are folded in shapes never designed by the inventor. It is hard to tell whether or not they will be a success. If they contain money or anything valuable they can be easily opened at the sides by a dishonest clerk and the contents extracted without apparently injuring the cover. The only advantage they have over a postal card is the contents are not known to everybody who handles them."

"How is the special delivery business at this office in number of letters delivered?" was propounded by the reporter.

"Since the introduction of that system it has shown a steady falling off, but it will probably boom up on Oct. 1 next, when all kinds of matter, if the usual stamp is affixed, will come under the rule. At present only first class matter is delivered by special delivery."

The reporter was shown a collection of curious addresses copied by the clerk into a book. Some were very remarkable. One was addressed like the following:

BOOTS AND SHOES REPAIRED.
Heeled, 25c.; Soled, 75c.
Dover street, Boston, Mass.

This letter was delivered to a shoemaker on Dover street who had over his shop door a sign with the above legend upon it.—Boston Globe.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1

THE HINDU WIDOW.

THE HORRIBLE INDIGNITIES THAT ARE HEAPED UPON HER.

Cruel Treatment to Which Death Were Far Preferable—Deprived of Proper Food and Clothing and Subjected to Lifelong Degradation.

In the northwest provinces of India widows suffer treatment far worse than that to which their sisters in Bengal are subjected. The heartless customs are strictly enforced among all the castes, but as you ascend to the more well-to-do and richer classes they assume a more relentless and virulent form. A widow among the respectable classes in this land of rigid Hinduism is considered and treated as something worse than the meanest criminal in the world. Directly after the death of her husband she is shunned by her relations and friends, and, as if her breath or touch would spread among them the contagion of her crime—the natural death of her husband—they do not even approach near her, but send the barbers' wives, who play an important part in all Hindu ceremonies, to divest her of all her ornaments and fineries. These mercenary persons often proceed to their task in a most heartrending manner; but that is the command of their mistresses, and they must obey it. No sooner has the husband breathed his last than these hirelings rush at their victim and snatch off her ear rings and nose rings.

At the funeral the relatives of the deceased, male and female, accompany the corpse, and all, rich or poor, must go on foot. The men lead the procession, the women, with thick veils drawn over their faces, following, and last comes the widow, preceded by the barbers' wives, who take great care to keep her at a respectable distance from the main body of the mourners, shouting out as they go along to warn the other people of the approach of the detested widow. Thus she is dragged along, wild with grief, aghast at the indignities heaped upon her, her eyes full of bitter tears, mortally afraid to utter a single syllable, lest she should receive a more heartless treatment from the very people who, but a few days ago, held her so dearly. Soon after the party reaches the river or tank, near which the cremation takes place, the widow is pushed into the water, and there she has to remain in her wet clothes, away from all the other people, until the dead body has been burned to ashes—a process occupying in India several hours—and the whole company have performed their necessary ablutions. And when all of them have started for home the widow is led along by the barbers' wives, her clothes soaking wet, and she meekly bearing the rudeness of her barbarous guides. The custom is rigidly observed in all seasons and all circumstances. It matters not whether she has been laid up with fever or suffering from consumption, whether she is scorched by the burning rays of the midday sun of Indian summer or frozen by the piercing winds blowing from the Himalayas in winter, the widow must be dragged with the funeral party in the preceding manner. There is no pity for her.

THE BITTER OF VILE ABUSE

When she returns home she must sit or lie in a corner on the bare ground in the same clothes, wet or dry, which she wore at the time of her husband's death. There she has to pass her days of mourning unattended by anybody, except perhaps by one of the barbers' wives, who, if not well paid, does not care to give her kind offices to a widow. She must be content with only one very scanty and plain meal a day, and must often completely abstain from all food and drink. Her nearest and dearest relations and friends shun her presence as if she were an accursed viper, and if ever they approach near her it is only to add fresh indignities to her miserable lot. They make her the butt of the vilest abuses and the most stinging aspersions.

The thirteenth day after the funeral the widow is allowed, after necessary ablutions, to change the clothes that she has worn since her husband's death. Her relatives then make her presents of a few rupees, which are intended as a provision for life for her, but which are often taken possession of and spent in quite a different way by some male relative. The Brahmans, who have been continually demanding money from her ever since she became a widow, come again at this stage, and make fresh requests for money for services which they have not rendered. Her head, which was covered with black, glossy hair only the other day, is completely shaved, and the Brahmans and the barbers' wives have to be paid their gratuities for this cruel ceremony. But even then the wretched woman has no respite.

Six weeks after her husband's death the widow has again to wear those clothes—the very sight of which sends a shudder through her inmost soul—which she had put on for the first thirteen days. She can change them only on one condition, that she must go on a pilgrimage to the holy river Ganges (which is often impossible on account of distance) and perform ablutions in its purifying waters. After that she has to wear the plainest cotton dress and live on the simplest single meal a day, only varied with frequent fasts.

HER LIFELONG MOURNING.

The year of mourning, or rather the first year of her lifelong mourning, thus slowly passes away. If she happens to live with her own parents, and if they be tenderly disposed towards her, her miseries are a little lightened by their solicitude for her health and comfort. She is sometimes allowed to wear her ornaments again.

The widow who has no parents has to pass her whole life under the roof of her father-in-law, and then she knows no comfort whatever. She has to meet from her late husband's relations only unkind looks and unjust reproaches. She has to work like a slave, and for the reward of all her drudgery she only receives hatred and abhorrence from her mother-in-law and sisters-in-law. If there is any disorder in the domestic arrangements of the family the widow is blamed and cursed for it. Among Hindus women cannot inherit any paternal property, and if a widow is left any property by her husband she cannot call it her own. All her wealth belongs to her son, if she has any, and if she has nobody to inherit it she is made to adopt an heir and give him all her property directly he comes of age, and herself live on a bare allowance granted by him. Even death cannot save a widow from indignities. For when a wife dies she is burnt in the clothes she had on, but a widow's corpse is covered with a coarse white cloth, and there is little ceremony at her funeral.

Only the Hindu widows know their own sufferings; it is perfectly impossible for any other mortal, or even the "angels," to realize them. To a Hindu widow death is a thousand times more welcome than her miserable existence. It is no doubt this feeling that drove, in former times, many women to immolate themselves on the funeral pyres of their dead husbands. Thanks to the generosity of the British government, this inhuman practice of sati, or the self-immolation of widows, has now been completely abolished in India. There is only one thing to be said on this point, and that is that the British government lopped off the outward and more flagrant part of the pernicious system, but did not strike at the hidden root of it.—Devendran Das in Nineteenth Century.

AMERICANS A NERVOUS PEOPLE.

Causes Which Account for Such a Condition of Things—Our Pleasures.

Disguise it as we may, the conviction is forced upon us that we are a nervous people. There are many causes which may account for this. The constant change of circumstances, individual responsibility and irregular climate conditions are no doubt largely responsible for this condition of things. Besides this, the political atmosphere of our government is constantly changing. In lands where the tyrant flaunts in purple, where constitutions are never altered or amended, where the traditions bequeathed from sire to son dominate all aspirations for a newer and better order of things, there is not much opportunity for the display of any qualities except those negative ones that sap the springs of national life and make men's spirits rest in idleness. But here, where every man, so to speak, is a law unto himself, where old forms are constantly changing, giving place to the new, and where allegiance to parties is not permitted to interfere with the recognized necessity for fresh methods of government, the pace is one which often tells and becomes noticeable, not in a deterioration of power, but in a waste of those vital energies which make the exercise of that power continuous.

Another trouble with us is that, as the celebrated English wit said of his countrymen, they took their pleasures sadly, so we take our work seriously; especially when we are dealing with little things we put such a heavy load in our spiritual guns that when we fire them off we are injured by the recoil. We would aim a cannon at a mark which is only worthy of a pistol shot.

The truth of the proverb that the child is father to the man is seen in this connection every day. The African baby has about it a preternatural solemnity and looks at everything musingly and wonderingly. The American baby, on the other hand, is vociferous in all its expressions of joy and sorrow. It cries more vigorously than any other; it breaks its toys with more enthusiasm; it kicks against actual and ideal pricks more strenuously; and when the man usurps its place he follows the same fashion with adult toys. On the stock exchange he worries because he sold out too soon or too late; in the store he frets because the price of merchandise has been affected by some political struggle; in the pulpit he chafes because his sermons are not so good as those that he preached last year; in the study he is worried because some other author has caught the breeze of popular favor.

And in this constant waste of nervous force the man is largely aided because of the character of his country. It is big with resources, and he is careless not only of health but of money. He does not learn by experience, as men would in some quiet and easy-going commonwealth. The failure of to-day, instead of giving him caution, only inspires him to the performance of some greater deed. And so he draws on his reserve power, until at last, when his mental notes have gone to protest and he is forced to sit down and check his balances, it is too late to retrace his steps, and he falls into physical and spiritual bankruptcy. Not alone are men guilty of this; so are women. They string themselves up to concert pitch; they are superlative in everything; they exaggerate trifles; their streams are raging torrents; their molehills are mountains, and they age and wither before their time. The recklessness with which all tread the paths of modern life is seen every day; it blights the fairest hopes, it casts a shadow on the brightest landscape; and unless wisdom and moderation come to the rescue it is certain to end in sorrow.—Philadelphia Record.

Characteristics of Royal Handwriting.

Those who have received letters from the queen, and their number is great among literary men and women, know that her majesty writes a firm, angular—and, indeed, almost masculine—hand. Occasionally it is somewhat illegible, but, as a rule, the queen's calligraphy is clear and distinct. The queen uses plain cream-laid note paper, with a narrow black border. Her private letters are such as any well-educated lady would pen, and any one who had not been informed as to their authorship, and who did not see the superscription and signature, would not guess that they were the queen's.

Of late years Sir Henry Ponsonby has written most of the queen's letters. Still, a letter from the queen, with a portrait of herself and Prince Albert, has been received by many, in whom or in whose work her majesty takes interest, during the last twenty years. The queen always signs letters "Victoria R."

The Prince of Wales is not in the ordinary sense of the word a good writer. His calligraphy would not commend itself to the merchant or accountant. But, for the matter of that, neither Gladstone nor Lord Salisbury is a very legible penman, and as for Lord Halsbury, the present lord chancellor, his letters are quite illegible to the uninitiated. So bad is his writing, indeed, that he generally uses a typewriter.

But if the Prince of Wales writes badly the princess atones for his shortcomings in this respect, for her letters might be placed before every girl's school in the country as models of feminine caligraphy. It is not the monotonous round and upright or "backward-sloping" writing so much affected by the girl of the period. It is a clear, artistic hand of the old school.—Tid Bits.

Anecdotes of Mr. Justice Bradley.

Mr. Justice Bradley of the supreme court is a frail, slender man, something like Mr. Evarts, but without that persuasive, intense style which makes Mr. Evarts a power before a jury. He is somewhat quick-tempered, and a number of good stories are told at his expense. Once he went into a lawyer's office in New York and borrowed a new legal work for reference, but finding several advertising passages inserted at the end where the index should have been, he tore them out in disgust, saying: "They ain't law, and no man has a right to force his wares upon you."

On another occasion, when he was going from Newark to Trenton to argue a case, his wife stopped him at the door and begged him to go up stairs and put on a new pair of pantaloons in place of the old ones which he had on. He reluctantly did so, but when he hurried to the depot he was a moment or two late for the train. Returning to his house, he went up stairs, put on his old pantaloons again, and taking the new ones which had caused the trouble he tore them into half a dozen pieces without saying a word.—Ben: Perley Poore.

For the Chestnut Bell Ringers.

It is not to be expected that the class of people who shout the meaningless slang, "chestnut," or still more silly, dingle a toy bell which they carry with them whenever they hear a remark which they imagine is not brand new, will pay much heed to a quotation from Goethe. But there are others of intelligence who are affected by the incessant cry for novelty that may read with profit the following reflections by the great philosopher: "People are always talking about originality; but what do they mean? As soon as we are born the world begins to work upon us, and this goes on to the end. And after all, what can we call our own, except energy, strength and will? If I could give an account of all that I owe to great predecessors and contemporaries there would be but a small balance in my favor."—Boston Transcript.

Criticised.

They meet in a horse-car; each gives a little scream of surprise and delight, they shake hands furiously, kiss, giggle, and finally settle down into the following learned discussion of books and authors:

"What you reading this winter, anyhow, Mame?"

"Oh, *Browning*, to be sure!"

"So am *I*." (This happened in Boston.)

"Isn't he just perfectly splendid?"

"Oh, perfectly!"

"But it's hard to always understand just what he means."

"Yes, so it is; but then I just rave over him, anyhow."

"Oh, I do too; he's just grand!"

"You reading Howells this winter?"

"Oh, yes; I've read the 'Minister's Charge.' Isn't it *good*?"

"Splendid! Only I was just utterly disgusted with the way that Manda and Statira carried on."

"Wasn't you, though? It was just perfectly awful."

"Yes, and to think of that splendid Lem going to sacrifice himself to that Statira as he was, I declare I cried all night over it!"

"So did I. And I could hug Howells for getting Lem out of that scrape the way he did. I just think Howells is perfectly and utterly lovely anyhow."

"Isn't he? I read every line he writes the minute it is out."

"Are you reading Craddock any?"

"Yes, *indeed!* Some of her characters are just too lovely for anything."

"I *know* it! But her descriptive parts are so awfully long. Do you know I always skip them?"

"So do I. She has a full moon in every chapter, hasn't she?"

"Of course she has! And it's always popping up over the Tennessee mountains on the slightest provocation."

"That's so! But wasn't Lethe Sayles just perfectly splendid?"

"Oh, I just screamed over her. But then she couldn't step outside the door without the full moon or a ribilant wind coming up immediately."

"I know. Perfectly ridiculous, wasn't it? They say James is going out."

"Oh, I think he is just too utterly splendid for any use in some things."

"Yes but one has to read so much to get so little in his books."

"Oh, how funny you are, Mame."

"I don't *care!* It's so, Lol. He takes two solid chapters to tell how a woman gets up from her chair and walks across a room."

"Oh, you ridiculously funny girl, you! I shall die laughing."

"But, I tell you, Maine; when I want to read something *perfectly* splendid, I fall back on Dickens' 'David Copperfield.'

"Oh Lol; hush right up, or I shall just boo hoo right out in this car. I *shall!* I just want to be off where I can cry *real hard* every time I think of Dora."

"I tell you, Mame, these modern writers don't get right squarely down to the heart of things as Dickens and Thackeray did."

"No, they just *don't!*"

"Now you just do you get out *here*."

"Yes, good bye, dear."

"Good bye."

"You'll come *real* soon to see me?"

"Yes, I *will*."

"Do, now."

"Yes, *indeed!* Good bye."

"*Good* bye."

"Good bye."

"Good bye." *Zenas Dane in Puck.*

Logan Was Handy With his Fists.

He was a scientific sparrer, and not long before his death he sent a note to Prof. Collins, a boxing master, inviting him to call at his residence. Collins retired from the ring several years ago. He was known as the cast iron man and defeated George Rooke, who was the champion middle weight of the United States. Collins called at the General's residence, taking a pair of boxing gloves along with him. The General told him that he was entirely out of practice and wished to arrange for a series of lessons. Finally he saw the boxing gloves and proposed to take a lesson then. Collins assented and the General led the way to a spare room. The first three rounds were purely for scientific points, and Collins soon found out that the General, though out of practice, had science enough to absorb his attention. Both men were pretty well winded, and a suggestion was adopted that they rest ten minutes. At the conclusion of that time they came to the scratch for the wind-up. Several vicious blows were struck, and Collins began to bring all of his science and skill into play, but the General repeatedly got away from him without punishment. Finally Collins made a desperate rush, but unguardedly left an opening. The General improved it, and by a neat and clever undercut struck the boxing master a terrific blow on his under jaw which completely knocked him out. The noise of the heavy fall alarmed Mrs. Logan, and she rushed up stairs, only to find the General holding Collin's head on his knee and making vigorous efforts to bring him to.—*Boston Herald.*

Give the Boy a Chance.

Teach your boy—if you would give him the larger chance the Creator intended he should have—either a trade or business, and so give him the chance of his hands. Educate him liberally, richly if you can, but above all educate him practically. Keep him out of a profession if you can. There are only two or three professions left, and they are starving to death the most of them. The law profession is marked for decay; the world is coming into the larger wisdom of less litigation and more arbitration. The medical profession is holding its empire by frailer and frailer hand, as the people are escaping more and more from the inherited ills and diseases transmitted through superstition and perpetuated by imagination and fear. Such things as dentistry, newspapers, etc., are not professions; they are skilled labor. Give the boy a chance. If he is to be a lawyer, he may build the proud temple of a great reputation, but his son cannot inherit it, and no one can live in it but himself. The great temples that the proudest lawyers rear by day disappear in the night. They are fair and noble and imposing; but they are raised in a day and pass away in a day, and no one else can enter them. The mechanic erects the true palaces. Many others can live in them and they stand for thousands of people to come in, and live on after their builders are gone.—*Des Moines (Ia.) Register.*

"You can always tell a man who has once been a clerk in a hotel," says an exchange. "Our experience has always been that you can't tell him much. He thinks he knows it all. *Scientific Journal.*

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh a constitutional disease, and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure now on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Z. T. Baltzly, Agent.

A church that can't do anything but keep itself straight is a failure.

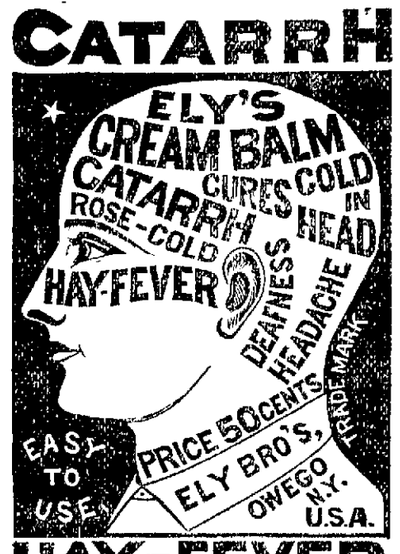
Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence: Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in impure thoughts you will be impure in your lives.

A ton of palmetto is to be sent North from Sanford, Fla., to be manufactured into paper as a test of that material for printing paper.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. No injurious drugs. No offensive odor. Applied into each nostril is quickly absorbed. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

Send for Circular and Testimonials.

Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, N. Y

Hop Plaster

Without doubt the *best* porous plaster made. When applied to any kind of pain or soreness instant relief is felt. Sore and tired muscles, weak back or sides, sharp pains, sciatica, and local pains are cured and the parts wonderfully strengthened. Made from Fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Never irritates—always soothes. Ready to apply. Sold by druggists and dealers, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

My Back Aches!

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS — TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION is free from opium in any form, and therefore perfectly safe.

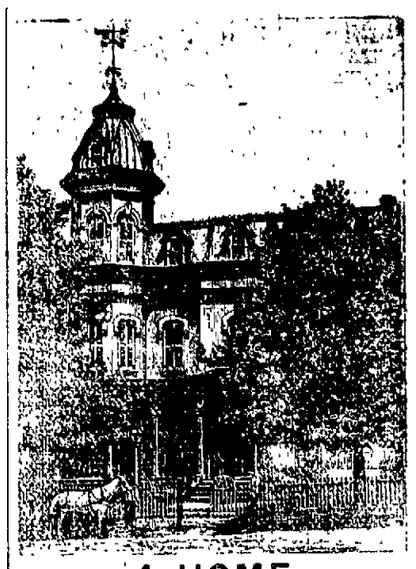
It cannot be asserted that every case of Consumption may be cured by this medicine, but it is true that thousands of lives will be saved if they do not delay too long.

If you have a Cough without disease of the lungs, so much the better. A few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety the slight cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required to cure you.

Price, 25 cents. By druggists.

CONSUMPTION

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, A good school to get a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, PROF. JOSEPH L. SHUNK, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-1y*



A HOME

For the treatment of CANCER, FEMALE DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, HEMORRHOIDS, and all CHRONIC DISEASES. The Vapor Bath, Electricity, Compound Oxygen, and the most Scientific Treatment used in making cures. Hemorrhoids are cured by a new and rational method, no cutting or ligating, and a cure warranted in every case. Every case of Cancer we have taken has remained cured. The Institute gives the comforts of a home life, and is most pleasantly situated within five minutes walk of the depots. For particulars address H. C. ROYER, M. D., Massillon, Ohio, enclosing stamp for reply.

Horse Shoing Shop

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to call your attention of all persons desiring extra work done in the way of horse shoeing, a branch of mechanism to which he has devoted nearly twenty years exclusively. He makes

Horse Shoes of Every Variety

Required by Disease or Lameness

Horses with Corns, Gravel, Quarter Cracks, Thrush Flat or Contracted Feet, will receive

Special Attention.

Also Over-Reaching, Interfering, Forging, Stumbling and everything requiring

Care and Skill in Shoeing

will receive careful and prompt attention

Trotting and Team Horses

will be shoed in the best manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. Shop East side of Factory street, between Main and Charles streets, near the city buildings.

A. D. Volkmor.

A. KELLER'S
WEST SIDE
LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLES.

Cheape and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding, Rig delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.
CALL AND SEE ME

COAL! COAL!

PRICE REDUCED!

$2 PER TON.

The Sippo Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of $2.00 per ton.

I PO COAL CO.

September 15, 1886.

CANTON'S EW HOTEL

The Hurford.

[Formerly the St. Cloud Hotel.]

Unsurpassed by any $2 per day Hotel in Ohio.

Commodious. Complete in its Appointments. Cuisine Unsurpassed.

Neighborhood Patrons at same rates as old St. Cloud.

ED. S. NORTON, - - PROPRIETOR.

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CHAPMAN.

The art of nosing seems to be a thing of the past.

Grandma Lewis has been on the sick list the past week or two.

The Corn Dodger literary society is progressing finely. George Williams is now Mr. President.

A sleighing party from Sippo went to McFarren and put up at Reese Phillips'. They had a jolly good time.

The *Signal* is drawing Fulton's mayor over the coals for using profane language. We thought "Mac" never indulged in anything but politics and girls. Brace up, Al.

It is rumored that Martin Richards and family are about to move to Massillon, where Mr. Richards has rented a room and proposes going into the grocery business. We are sorry to lose the Richards family, but what is our loss is Massillon's gain.

We have as yet heard no report from the miners' convention in session at Columbus. Resolutions abolishing the one man power and demanding the immediate resignation of any officer who dabbles in politics will be offered. As their adoption will very likely meet the opposition of the president the outcome can only be conjectured.

Mrs. Jane Grant, aunt of Mrs Geo W. Phillips and Mrs Llewelyn Williams, who came to this country about a week ago from South Wales, on last Monday morning dropped dead from heart trouble. The deceased was a widow and leaves a family of five children, who will be cared for by the relatives. It was a sad affair, and the friends have the sympathy of all who know them. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon.

BOLTON.

The pavements are very icy this week.

Your scribe paid a flying visit to Wooster and Orrville last Saturday.

Hon. S. A. Conrad passed through here last Saturday evening on his way home.

The street lamps thus far have been burning in the dark of the moon. The glass is all ready for an eclipse, being well smoked.

John Erwin and Mrs. Thomas Cully have returned from Holton, Mo., where they had been called to attend the funeral of David Erwin.

Jacob Dague died yesterday morning, at the ripe old eighty years. He had been sick only a few weeks. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning.

Several boys have been hurt coasting on our streets. Two boys ran against Earnest Book, severely injuring him. He was picked up in an unconscious condition.

John Leonard has sold his interest in the stove foundry here to his father, Jacob Leonard. John has purchased a property in Cleveland, and will go there in the spring to work in a foundry.

NAVARRE.

Andrew Stahl, of St. Louis, visited here last week.

Navarre has a sore affliction. She is "square on three sides."

Lewis Sowers, of Bolivar, "done" Navarre on business Monday.

John Rose is making a tour of the South. He will be gone for three months.

Wm. Davis, of Beach City, spent last Sabbath among his friends in Navarre.

Miss Maud Miller, of Massillon, was the guest of Miss Laura Downey over Sunday.

William Shively has always been a straight, honest young man, never giving trouble, and we are glad to believe that only in case of self defense would he do an act like the one with which he is charged.

On Tuesday of last week John Featheringham went to work in the Elm Run coal mine, and while engaged in bearing under a standing shot a large lump of coal tumbled over on his leg, breaking it. At present he is doing as well as can be expected.

Another Still.

Mr. Editor:—I note the remarks of your correspondent "The Same One of the People," and I believe there are but few thoughtful persons who would not in the main coincide with him; but, while he is inclined to enable the movers in the public library project, we ask, why did he not himself begin the agitation of the Charity School matter, weeks or even months before the subject of a free public library was mooted? There is probably not a person who would contribute toward a library, but would also do the same to the extent of his or her ability for so noble and beneficent an institution as the Charity School; but for the gentleman to wait until when subscriptions are about to be solicited for the library it has the look of being a counter movement, and to us the last seems a little inkling.

If we have a correct understanding of the reason why the charity school is temporarily suspended, would say that it is not so much for the want of sufficient funds, as for the other grave reasons, which "One of the People" might ascertain by inquiring.

As by [illegible] will be [illegible] seen where he stands in regard to popular education and improvement, we hope we may yet see him as good a friend of a free public library, as he seems to be of the Charity School.

ONE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

ANOTHER WRITER

OPENS UPON "ONE OF THE PEOPLE,"

And Vigorously Informs Him of the Uses of a Public Library.

MR. EDITOR: I am a regular reader of your valuable paper, and am sure that your efforts for furthering improvements to Massillon as a city and to its people as a community are deserving of praise. Your advocacy of the need of a public library is a splendid idea, and a thing which should have existed among us years ago.

I notice that the "Same One of the People" rises up a second time in the dogmatical display of his prodigious ignorance and again says much that amounts to nothing.

But the poor and the kicker are always with us.

I advocate with you, Mr. Editor, the need of a library in Massillon so that those who have no money with which to buy books and literature, but who earnestly feel the need of the same, can have them free of charges. The "common sense of every Massillonian" acknowledges that the Rotch School is an excellent institution and worthy of help. Would not some help be forthcoming if the two blatant demagogues that at present represent Stark county in the Legislature, bestir themselves to have the Hall fund turned over to the Rotch School directors as was suggested not long since through your columns by Mr Robert Pinn. If Mr. Pinn's scheme is not tenable, then let those men, who by convention only, are called legislators, try for some help by other means. Surely this Charity School has a claim on the State, which, if properly and earnestly prosecuted, would be materially recognized.

If I understand "Someone, etc., etc.," where, in your last issue he says, "the thought that prompted my former article was, that much more good would result from the money to be expended (for a library) if applied to proper education of the *rising generation*," it would seem necessary for some one to reveal to him that it would not be a rule when the library is in working order that all males under twenty-one and females under eighteen will be forbidden its use. It is hoped that there is no one else in Massillon besides "Same One of, etc.," that needs to be enlightened with the fact that a public library is mainly intended for the rising generation as a step toward furthering "the best system of education that has been devised by man," that after the establishment of an industrial school, for which you must again look to the State, its absence would be the first need felt; that no more efficacious step could be taken toward "raising the standard of education to its highest possible point."

I remember one point of "Some of the, etc.'s," first article in which he claims that while so many good books were published in the Seaside Library at 10 cents a copy, a library was not strictly necessary. I admit that many of the good books, which I would have him read, if he has not already so done, are therein found, but that the very persons that it is desirous should use a library do not or else would not purchase if the books were one cent a copy. We expect to establish a free library supplied with current literature which shall be open seven days in the week, and that until 10 o'clock at night.

Massillon is a town composed in the most part of people whose education has been, and is being derived from the common school. Even our high school graduates but a small percentage of the number which enter the grammar grades. I know that I do not speak incorrectly when I say that this is so because the parents cannot longer support the child in school, and he must go to work.

The college graduate will tell you that his course, unsupplemented by the reading of the good books that were recommended, and recommended themselves to him, would have been a failure.

Is it not then time that our common school system should recommend and require the reading of such books as the age of the scholar reasonably determines? Is it not time that our Massillon should have a library that will contain the books which the teacher ought to recommend to his scholars in addition to several thousand others?

The people of our country do not read enough. "Reading maketh a full man," and had the many middle-aged people, whose querulous assertion, "It was always my regret that I could not go to college," spent their spare time at reading, they would not use that expression among their quotations. I am not sure that the High School graduate, with the full appreciation of the thing, if he goes earnestly at manual labor after graduation, and at the same time has access to and reads a course of books well selected and suited to him, is not the superior of his classmate who went to college, and was there the average graduate of his class. This will doubtless awaken the wrath of the alumni, but they will first answer the question whether the average man in their classes read *anything* or not?

Let us have the library, and let it be a part of the common school system to teach its use.

OPTIMIST.

For thirty days we will sell at cost our entire stock of boots, shoes and rubbers. Come early and secure bargains.

J. D. FRANK & Co.

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Palavers. Labor, Love and Trades's Trials—Rail Rumblings—Foreign Fancies and Fires. Casualties and Crimes—News Notes.

Joseph Bigges, one of the best known and oldest citizens of Xenia, O., dropped dead.

Charles Mackenzie, aged sixty-one, a survivor of the "gallant 600" that charged Balaklava, died in New York.

James Jackson, chief justice of Georgia, is dead.

Henry B. Stanton, distinguished journalist and lawyer, of New York, husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is dead.

Sol Langdon, an old resident of Cincinnati, is dead.

Hon. M. A. Daugherty, a prominent lawyer and politician of Columbus, O., died Sunday, aged seventy-one.

Miss Emma F. Horine, a well known teacher and writer on educational topics, died at Nicholasville, Ky.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, U. S. A., died at his home in Washington, Sunday evening, of Bright's disease.

Professor Olney, LL.D., the eminent mathematician, was found dead in his bed at Ann Arbor, Mich., Sunday morning, death having resulted from heart disease.

John Chenoweth, a veteran of the war of 1812, and the oldest man in Madison county, Ohio, is dead.

Cable Sparks.

Russia is trying to incite a rebellion in Northern Norway, on the borders of Finland, as a pretext for invasion, with a view to establishing an Atlantic seaport.

M. Floquet has been re-elected president of the French chamber of deputies.

In the French senate M. Sardi-Carnot said that what was requisite to the prosperity of France was stability within her borders and peace abroad. "Peace," he said, "was desired by all, but in case of necessity France must prove that she has not lost time during the last fifteen years."

King Monango, of Africa, burned one hundred natives at the stake for professing Christianity.

The Austrian government has granted an exequatur to Mr. Jonas as American consul at Prague.

Russia has made overtures to Germany and Austria looking to an agreement on the Bulgarian question. Austria has increased the budget for the war department $5,000,000.

Twelve robbers swooped down on the Monfrefroide monastery, near Narbonne, France, and tried to force an entrance. A fight ensued between monks and brigands, in which three monks were badly wounded and the robbers driven away.

Political Pointers.

The convention to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Ohio legislature caused by the death of Hon. John Schneider, Democrat, will be held at Van Wert, January 23.

The Minnesota Knights of Labor favor the formation of a third party, but do not favor either George or Powderly as a presidential candidate. Ignatius Donnelly is indicated as their preference for the presidency in 1888.

It is claimed by prominent Knights of Labor that their representatives in the Indiana legislature will prevent the election of either of the caucus candidates for United States senator, and will favor Congressman Shively for that position.

Out of sixty members of the Ohio house of representatives interviewed as to their preference for president in 1888, forty-six are for Sherman, eight for Blaine, two for Foraker, and three decline to express a choice. With but few exceptions the second choice is for Blaine.

The Fire Record.

Mrs. Byron Bingham's elegant residence at Patoka, Ind., burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

A twelve hundred dollar school house was burned near Bloomington, Ind., supposed to be the result of a quarrel between two factions as to the respective rights of two young ladies to teach in the building.

The Clifford block, Denver, was destroyed by fire.

The Terre Haute distillery was destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $75,000. James Nugent, watchman, is supposed to have been killed.

The Kentucky penitentiary, at Frankfort, was badly damaged by fire, which broke out in the hemp house, in which the furniture, broom and shoe factories are conducted.

Five buildings at Mt. Sterling, Ky., burned; P. L. Hensley, grocer, principal loser.

Labor Notes.

The Louisville & Nashville switchmen and brakemen meet at Louisville and decide to abandon the strike.

The coopers have resumed work at the Cincinnati Cooperage works.

Wages will be advanced in the iron mills governed by the Amalgamated association.

International union of bricklayers will work nine hours a day, and will not combine with the Knights of Labor.

The master carpenters of Cincinnati will effect a permanent organization.

Part of the employes of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco company, St. Louis, have struck for reasons, the validity of which the company denies.

Casualties.

Mrs. Lucy Atchison, an old and highly respectable lady of Owingsville, Ky., fell into the fire during a fit and was burned to death.

Harvey McCallom, aged ten, Waynesburg, O., ran into a barbed wire fence while coasting and was killed.

James Moholon and wife were killed by a train while crossing the railway track in a sleigh at Taylorville, Ill.

Wesley Leahr was killed by a falling tree near Xenia, O.

M. F. Fleming, a carpenter, was killed by an engine at Columbus, O.

Personal.

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, of Ames agricultural college, of Iowa, will take the chair of domestic economy, to be opened in Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., in February.

Secretary Lamar and his bride have returned to Washington.

It is thought the president will nominate Peter H. Clark, of Cincinnati, for recorder of deeds.

William H. Stevenson, of Cincinnati, has been elected secretary of the National Association of Bricklayers, at Washington.

Hon. G. H. Pendleton is on his way home from Berlin.

Railroad Reading.

The gross earnings of ninety-three railroads for 1886 exceed the earnings of 1885 by over $30,000,000.

Michigan & Ohio railroad is to be consolidated with the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw.

Business Troubles.

George W. Weber, wholesale boots and shoes, Chicago, failed for $75,000.

Liability of the Cook & Co. jewelry failure at Toledo, $60,000; assets $45,000.

MARKET REVIEW.

Latest Quotations From Cincinnati and Elsewhere for January 19.

FLOUR—Fancy, $3.75@4.00; family, $3.35@3.65.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 80@83c; No. 2, 84@85c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 39½c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 29½@30c; No. 2 mixed, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 31½@32c.

PORK—Family, $12.50@12.62½; regular, $12.25@12.37½.

LARD—Kettle, 6½@6¾c.

BACON—Short, clear sides, 7c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 12@12½c; New York, 13½@14c.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; fair to prime, $2.50@2.65; choice, $2.75@3.00; ducks, $2.00@3.00; live turkey, 6@6½c.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 25@26c; fine merino, 20@21c; common, 15@16c; tub-washed medium clothing, 31@32c; combing, 30@32c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@30c; burr and cots, 16@18c; tub washed, 31@38c; pulled, 27@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, $10.00@10.50; mixed, $9.00; prairie, $7.00@7.50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5.00@6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3.50@4.00; fair, $2.75@3.25; common, $1.75@2.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; yearlings and calves, $2.25@3.00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4.90@5.00; fair to good packing, $4.50@4.75; fair to good light, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.85@4.25; culls, $3.25@3.80.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.75@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; common to fair lambs, $4.00@4.50; good to choice, $4.75@5.25.

Boston Wool Market.

Receipts of wool the past week 5,580 bales domestic, 1,276 bales foreign. Sales 2,966,300 pounds domestic; 82,000 pounds foreign. Quotations: Ohio XX, and above, 37½c; Ohio XX, 35@37c, Ohio No 1, 33@36c; Michigan, 32c; Michigan No. 1, 35@37c; fine Ohio delaine, 36@37c; Michigan delaine, 35@36c; unmerchant Michigan, 23@24c; do Ohio, 26@27c; No. 1 combing washed, 39@40c; Kentucky three-eighths blood combing, 30@31c; Kentucky one-fourth blood combing, 28@30c; Texas fine twelve months, 25@26c; do do six to eight months, 19@22c; Texas medium, twelve months, 26@27c; do do six to eight months, 21@22c; do fall fine, 15@22c; do fall medium, 22@23c. Georgia unwashed, 31@32c; California northern spring free, 25@27c; southern do do, 23@25c; do burry and defective, 25@26c; southern fall, 19@21c. Eastern Oregon ordinary, 17@19c; do do choice, 22@25c; Valley Oregon No. 1, 24@25c; do do No. 2, 23c; do do No. 3, 21@.5c; Wyoming fine, 30@32c; do three-eighths blood, 21@25c; do one-half blood, 23@25½c; Kansas choice fine, 22@23c; do medium, 24@25c; Montana fine 23@24c; do average, 21@23c. Ohio medium choice, 25@26c; do do average, 23@24c; medium choice, 26c; do average, 23@25c; low, 22c; California pulled, 27@28c; Maine supers, 44c; eastern lambs supers, 40c; do A supers, 37@42c; western supers, 30@35c; extra, 28@32c; Montevideo, 31c; Australian cross-bred, 37@38c; Australian combing, 36@38c; Australian clothing, 31@32c.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 red state, 85½c; No. 2 red winter, February, 91½c; May, 95½c.

CORN—Mixed, cash, 46c; February, 48c.

OATS—No. 1 white state, 40½c; No. 2, 38½c.

CATTLE—$4.50@4.50 per 100 lbs. live weight.

HOGS—$5.00@5.10 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$4.00@4.75 per 100 lbs. live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; Middling uplands, 9 7-16c; do Orleans 9⅝c; January, 9.36c; February, 9.41c; March, 9.50c; April, 9.62c; May, 9.73c; June, 9.82c; July, 9.99c; August, 9.95c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Very dull; receipts, 333 head; shipments, 555 head; prime, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,800 head; Philadelphias, $5.10@5.20; Yorkers, $5.00@5.10; common to light, $4.50@4.90.

SHEEP—Fair; prime, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $3.50@5.00; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 2,400 head.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3.35@5.00; common to fair, $1.40@3.45; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; Texans, corn-fed, $2.25@3.40.

HOGS—Fair to good, $3.90@4.05; mixed packing, $4.15@4.50; choice heavy, $4.55@5.05.

SHEEP—Common, $2.25@4.85; lambs, $4.00@5.40.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active; cash, 83½c; May, 88½c.

CORN—Steady; cash, 36½c; May, 43c.

OATS—Steady; cash, 29½c.

INDIANA MUDDLE.

Judge Ayres Grants an Injunction Against the Lieutenant Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Judge Ayes, of the circuit court, granted the injunction restraining Col. Robertson, the Republican lieutenant governor, from attempting to perform the duties of the presidency of the senate, or assuming the chairmanship of the joint senatorial convention. The decision is a complete Democratic success, the court holding that Robertson was unconstitutionally elected. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

The Republicans were at first disconcerted by the decision of Judge Ayres, but have rallied and now protest. They will hold a joint convention in the house though the heavens fall. The injunction will not be violated, but it is claimed that no advantage to the party will be sacrificed because of it. There will certainly be two joint senatorial conventions Wednesday. Robertson's appeal has already been made.

Election Funds for Germany.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The National Executive committee of the Socialistic Labor party, at a meeting at 179 First avenue, last night issued a call to the working people of this country for funds to defray election expenses of Bismarck's opponents in the coming campaign in Germany. About $1,000 was collected at the meeting.

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Oats	... to 30
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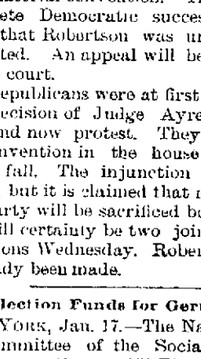

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